HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,346—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6823	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 5th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 980.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ARABIA	G. Read	3,503	29th Nov.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th Dec.	"
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N. R.	5,124	4th Jan.	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,641	19th "	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

THE ONE PLACE
TO SPEND
A PLEASANT EVENING.
A WELL-SERVED
AND
PREPARED DINNER
ON THE BALCONY
FACING THE HARBOUR
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
AND
A QUIET GAME OF BILLIARDS AFTER.
WHAT IS NICER?

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY
JUST TO HAND
ROCK DROPS,
SATIN DROPS,
FRUIT DROPS,
GELATINE CARAMELS,
CARAMELS MIGNON.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST
POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs.	a.	
	11	14	
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0	
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10	

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

"THE QUIET RUNNING AND CONSISTENCY OF SIX CYLINDERS IS A REVELATION."

"NAPIER"
THE MARVELLOUS HILL CLIMBING MOTOR CAR.

West Hampstead, August 5th, 1904.

Dear Mr. EDGE.—I have now had, as you are aware, delivery of my 6 CYLINDER CAR for the last 7 weeks, during which time I have run over 1,800 miles.

I consider it one of the finest Cars I have ever driven, the QUIET RUNNING and consistency of six cylinders is a revelation, it being seldom necessary to get off top speed although I am continually driving it about the West End.

Wishing you every success.—Yours faithfully,
ERNEST OWERS.

A MARVELLOUS WORK.
Mr. GLIDDEN'S "NAPIER" has just finished its
18,000TH MILE.

"We passed the 18,000th mile yesterday. Fearful, deep ruthed, hard baked, clay roads, and plenty of 12 inch sand. The "NAPIER" is doing a MARVELLOUS WORK."

No other Car in either hemisphere holds such an enviable record.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT of "NAPIERS" will arrive on the 10th December.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

FREE TICKETS
OF
ADMISSION.

FOR PARTICULARS
SEE THIS SPACE
ON DECEMBER 1.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

'LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,090,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, Nov. 29TH,

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

EUGEN

SANDOW,

THE PERFECT MAN

Supported by his

ALL STAR

VAUDEVILLE CO.

PRICES.—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & CO.'S.

Doors Open 8-45 P. M.

Overture 9-30 P. M.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI.....	2655	Volkertsen..	1st Dec 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG ..	2036	Ihle	19th Dec 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th November, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA, who for a long time past has CEASED to be in the employment of the Firm of Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, has NEVER HAD and has NOT NOW any INTEREST in that Firm.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1904.

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BOMBAY ART SOCIETY, will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 23rd January, 1905. Gold and Silver Medals, also money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for Cabinet Work, Carved Wood Work, Needle and Thread Work and Design, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Art Society, School of Arts, Bombay. The last day for receiving works will be 14th of January 1905.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IN MODIFICATION of the POSTAL NOTICE dated the 15th November, 1904, the following revised instructions are issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent from India to members of the MISSION proceeding to KABUL (Afghanistan):—

(a) Only unregistered and registered letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, and ordinary (i. e., registered and unregistered) parcels may be sent. Full prepayment of the postage at Indian inland rates and (in the case of registered articles) of the registration fee (2 annas) is compulsory.

(b) Unpaid or insufficiently paid articles and insured and value-payable articles cannot be sent, nor can money orders be drawn in favour of any member of the Mission.

(c) All postal articles which are eligible for transmission under (a) should be addressed as follows:—

"(NAME),
KABUL MISSION,
via PESHAWAR."

REGISTERED Articles (including registered parcels) for the Mission will be transferred by the Post Office to the Officer Commanding at Landi Kotal for onward transmission, that Officer's receipt being taken for all such articles.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1904.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.
ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.
WILL REMAIN OPEN
IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

H. E. the GOVERNOR has kindly consented TO OPEN the EXHIBITION on the 10th DECEMBER, at 5 P.M., and the LADIES' SECTION will be OPENED by HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.

Class II—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class III—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Coupon-Holders will be entitled to be present at the opening ceremony.

Only a limited number of these Coupon Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those aplying early can secure them.

Ordinary Tickets Rs. 2 per ticket for Admission on the day of the Opening Ceremony. Re. 1 per ticket for Admission on succeeding days.

Children under twelve 4 annas.

Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office from Sunday the 27th instant between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

PICTORIAL
ARTISTIC POST CARDS
AND
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURE CARDS

Of Rural Life and Scenery in Central Provinces.

Both in Colours and Monochrome. With Christmas and New Year Greetings, printed in Gold Letters on each card. A series of eighteen cards without greetings, for Rs. 2 the set.

The post cards are without greetings.

"A FEW PICTURES OF CHHATTISGARH."

A little Booklet containing 50 Photos of NATIVE LIFE, with description, Rs. 1-4 per booklet.

Approved by H. E. LADY CURZON,
H. H. SIR ANDREW FRASER and others.

Just the thing to send Home to Friends for CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR.

BY Rev. J. J. LOHR.

APPLY TO—
MISS E. LOHR,
BISRAMPUR DIST, RAIPUR, C. P.

N.B.—The little profit on the sale of the cards goes to the poor.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.

Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 28th November, 1904.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Petree's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially Imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market: Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,002.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
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LIFE ASSURANCE
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RUDGE WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
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FOR CASH ONLY.

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WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE tug Burma, 10 tons, Captain L Casimi arrived in harbour on Sunday, from London 19th October.

THE steamer Ariel, 2268 tons, Captain J Race, sailed yesterday for Portsaid and Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Agenoria, 1931 tons, Captain, A C Wilson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Penarth, 15th October, in ballast.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2377 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta 17th November with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Alberto Treves, 2569 tons, Captain E Giacopello, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Catch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kangra, 1478 tons, Captain R Henderson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr H C Johnson, Mr Awena and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Tara, 3657 tons, Captain F Herrington, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon 17th November, with a general cargo and timber, 2 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Tara s	Herrington ..	Nov. 17

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Tonawanda s	Brown	Karachi
	Ariel s	Race	Hull, &c.
	Alberto Treves s ...	Giacopello	Calcutta, &c.
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, &c.

The steamer Kangra, Henderson for Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Agenoria, for Liverpool, &c.
" City of Vienna, for Liverpool, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	For
24	Upada	3382	Rangoon
24	Bihara	1932	Rangoon
24	Rajah	3631	Samasang

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	For
24	Burnfield.....	2015	Bombay
24	Ardito	2301	Venice
24	Inverie	3113	Buenos Ayres
24	Sardinia	4150	London
24	Shajehan.....	1404	Rangoon
24	Fairdian	1859	London
24	Clan Ranald	2285	London via Chittagong
24	Cayo Bonito.....	2213	Galveston
24	Uriana.....	2194	Bombay
25	Zinnia	2339	Bombay
25	Eskdale	1926	Austraria
25	Nairung	2862	Bombay
25	Wardha.....	2563	Bombay
25	City of York	1935	London
25	Zibenghia	2692	Rangoon

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s **Matora**, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 25th instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Gorkha, left London on the morning of the 26th instant.

The P and O S N Co's s s Britania, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 26th instant.

The P and O S N Co's s s Somali, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—100 bales cotton Gaddam and Co; 10 bales wool D Khimjee; 140 bales wool The Bombay Co; 85 bales wool; H A Oosman; 26 bales wool R Roogenathdas; 67 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 187 bales wool B Abhirchund; 24 bales wool E Sawjee; 35 bales wool H Mathra; 40 bales wool B Hubhuma; 13 bales wool G Gungadas; 130 bales wool N Goculdas; 63 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co; 30 bales wool M Jetha; 100 cwt coriander seed Bauer and Krause; 78 bales wool D Nanji.

Arabia s—2 bales silk waste H E Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Marmor s—23 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co; 5 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 415 bales skins and hides H N O Essa; 21 bales skin and hides R M Kooka.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Viena s—5900 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 11380 cwt wheat M C Michaliedi and Co; 1980 cwt wheat John Fachiri.

Arabia s—2000 cwt teelseed and 1340 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros,

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s—250 bales cotton Volkart Bros 3000 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 1722 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 334 bales cotton 4000 cwt wheat and 2252 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 101 cwt gum H Verdhur; 1 pot rosa oil 700 cwt ween seed 201 cwt mustardseed 100 cwt fenneliseed and 201 cwt nuxvomica Bauer and Krause; 200 cwt canery seed N Futehally and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Camberwell s—2000 cwt poppyseed N Khairaz and Co; 6852 cwt rapeseed and 4749 cwt tulseed Ralli Bros.

Folgate s—200 bales cotton fly and 50 bales oily cotton K Hurmukh and Co; 300 bales cotton fly N Peerbhoy; 165 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 2000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Lewenburg s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

FOR DUNKIRK,

Dulverton s—3000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 280 cwt linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana.

Ville de Tamatavee s—4000 cwt gingeilyseed A Blascheck and Co; 5715 cwt linseed and 2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1 bundle carpets Otto Weylandt and Co; 781 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—550 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Agenoria s—2001 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 5000 linseed and 300 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros; 400 cwts gum J Nurberam; 3009 cwts wheat John Fachiri; 4017 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Annie s—88 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—5 bexes ghee A Ramjee; 87 cwts cloves, 1 case moye teeth and 7 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 22 cases condiments M M Poonjiajee and Co; 62 cwts olibanum B M Jaffer and Co; 112 cwts sharkfins R Dhujee and So; 12 cwts jurdaloo Yan Shun and Co; 20 cases opium P and O Co; 10 chests opium Silas E Sassoon; 59 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 102 cwts dry fruit P Soorjee; 3 cwts genda horns M H E Elias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Matta s—300 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist C Bhawanidas; 150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium Silas E Sassoon; 80 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium M M Apshar; 83 1-9 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium M S S Ahmed; 5 chests opium C A Rahim; 5 chests opium S Arjun and Co.

FOR KOBE,

Malta s—16 cwts dry fish R Dhunjee and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RAW—November 26, at Vepery, to Rev H W and Mrs Raw, a daughter.

ROE—November 23, at Umballa, the wife of B O Roe, District Judge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOULTRIE—MURRAY—November 14, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Stuart Bullen Moultrie, of the Bank of Bengal, son of the late G W Moultrie, to Lilian, daughter of George Murray, Barrister-at-law, London.

DEATH.

MATCHER—November 16, at Trevandrum, Charles Archibald Matcher, late Band Director of His Highness the Maharajah's Nayar Brigade Band, aged 68 years, 6 months and 8 days.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eurptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 3-8m., 9-20a. Low water, 9-2m., 8-34a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor per steam launch from Bhimtoli, 5 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Eugen Sandow and the Star Vaudeville Company.
Bombay Light Horse squadron parade, 7 a. m.
Prize Distribution, St. Xavier's College 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are requested to attend at the High Court tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock instead of to-day.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Bombay Police notify the finding of a silver handled umbrella and a piece of gold chain. They are now lying at the Head Police office awaiting claimants.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu and Mombasa per extra s. s. Nevasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Beira, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Dr. R. N. Khory.—A private telegram received in Bombay states that Dr. R. N. Khory is lying in a precarious state in a private hospital in London. Dr. Khory, it would be remembered, was attacked with plague some months ago in Bombay, and having recovered from it, proceeded to England for the benefit of his health.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salway charged Varjivan Kaliram, Dani Swami and six others with gaming with dice and cards on Sunday morning at the house of the accused No. 1 in Kika Street. It appeared that Sub-Inspector Salway raided the house on a warrant having been received from the Police Commissioner. All the accused were arrested red handed. Two of them had previous convictions, and all pleaded guilty. The Magistrate in disposing of the case inflicted a fine of Rs. 25 on Nos. 1 and 3, accused No. 5 was fined Rs. 30 and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

ROBBING A GIRL WHILE ASLEEP.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday Inspector Draper charged Abba Ragoo, a Hindu, with stealing a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 40 from the person of Sajoo, a Hindu girl, who lived with her parents at Nagpada. The evidence showed that the accused entered the room, while the girl was asleep on Tuesday night and removed the gold ornament from her neck. The girl felt a jerk, woke up and called out to her sister-in-law who was asleep in an adjoining room. Before the latter came up, the thief made off with the ornament. A report was made to the police who arrested the accused three days after, and recovered the ornament from a Marwaree with whom it was pledged for Rs. 22. The accused admitted the offence and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Tyeb Noormahomed, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Wheatley, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with highway robbery, in that he took away by force Rs 5 in cash from the person of Oosman Haji Abdulla, a Mahomedan cloth merchant of Chuckla. The evidence showed that the accused loafed about the streets and lived by extorting money from people. On Thursday last while the complainant was on his way to the Fort, the accused went up to him and demanded some money to be spent during the Yid. The complainant refused the demand and left. However during the return journey, the accused waylaid him renewed his demand. The complainant gave him two rupees. This did not satisfy the robber, who said it was too little and asked for more, threatening at the same to assault him. The complainant replied he had no more money to give, and was about to resume his journey, when the accused rushed at him and took out of his pocket Rs. 3. A struggle ensued between them. The police appeared on the scene and arrested the accused with the money in his fist. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which two months were to be spent in solitary confinement. The accused was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for two years after his release from the jail.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOV. 25.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-16	=	do
2 months hence	26 11-16	=	do
Spot in New York	53 3-4	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15 1-3	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·38	=	+ 1
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	=	— 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	=	do
3 " " "	3 1-4 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	2 3-4 per cent	=	do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 350,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 7-16 O.-N. quiet.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 D,J, sellers firm

In **Liverpool**—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5·10+2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·02 +1	5·03 +4	5·08 +5
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**April.-May**
5·10 +5	5·12 +5	5·14 +5
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**
5·16 +5	5·17 +5	5·18 +5

Receipts at U S Ports.....	72,000
Do. last year	75,000
Exports to Great Britain	26,000
Do. do Continent	27,000
In New York—	
Spot.....	9·70
Futures, month of December.....	9·27+8
Do. do. March	9·55+12
In New Orleans—	
Spot.....	9 1-8
Futures, month of Feb.....	9·33+13
Do. do. May.....	9·50+ 6
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	490,000
Stock in London	14,000
Total visible supply.....	3,600,000
.....	+ 260,000
Do do for which is East Indian...	97,000
Total Quantity in sight	5,710,000
.....	+ 510,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 26th November, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,559 bales.
Wheat	30,838 cwts.
Linseed	4,293 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,112 "
Gingellyseed.....	11,514 "
Poppyseed.....	21 "
Groundnuts	390 "
Castorseed	15 "
Rice	4,172 "
Myrabolams	372 "
Cottonseed	3,493 "
Mowraseed	1,252 "
Gram	1,115 "
Jowar	4,534 "
Maize	91 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowanigost	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3-4
3 1-4 per cent Rupee Papers	85 7-16
Bar Silver	27 1-16

The sum of about £350,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand.....	1s- 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s 4·93 2d.	
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.	
French Francs 8 do do	170 3-4
Marks 8 do do	148 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135
Shanghai 30 do do	192
Japan 30 do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97 12
1st Settlement 30th November	97 12
2nd do. ... 5th January	97 10

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 18 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

Linseed,—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Ready	5	12	0		
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.					
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	1	0	to 5	2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	9	0		
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.					
Ready	5	5	6		
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	Rs. 23	0	to 23	8	

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 35 1-2 to 36
15 per cent Mixed..... Rs. 34 1-2 to 35

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone— steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000
Imports ..... do. 19,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
4·65 +3	4·66 +3	5·11 +3
Feb.-Mch.	**Mch-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5·13 +3	5·15 +3	5·17 +3
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
5·19 +3	5·20 +3	5·21 +3

COTTON.—The larger receipts are having a depressing effect upon our market. There are many keen seen sellers, and a moderate businessis reported at Colaba this afternoon.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (By.terms) ...	199	189	...	30 Nov.
Bengals (H.-G.) (By.terms)...	194	184	...	25 Dec.
Do do. do. ...	192	184	...	25 Jan.
Comrawatee(descriptions)	M-G.	213	...	207	do. do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	207	201	25 Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	205	199	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	214	208	...	25 do.
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	216	210	...	25 do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	218	212	...	25 do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	246	...	...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	...	226	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	...	...	210	204	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	...	208	202	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.) ...	...	200	190	...	30 Nov.
Do.	...	196	186	...	25 Dec.
Do.	...	196	186	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab... ...	...	200	190	...	30 Nov.
Do.	...	196	186	...	25 Dec.
Do, ...	...	196	186	...	25 Jan.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 19th November, as compared with the statement of the 26th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 19 Rs.	Nov. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	51,75,687	60,66,177
Public Deposits at Branches	25,91,999	27,48,658
Other Deposits	7,62,09,177	7,37,26,422
Post Bills.....	16,748	16,748
Sundries.....	18,51,722	19,08,562
Rs...	10,42,45,333	10,79,36,567
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,23,92,651	1,26,56,052
Other authorised Securities	10,95,752	10,95,852
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	55,99,710	60,47,467
Loans do. do.	1,03,81,621	1,07,10,938
Bills discounted and purchased.....	3,32,65 700	3,45,44,200
Dead Stock.....	3,12,171	3,12,188
Stamps and Stationery	2,235	2,235
Balances with other Banks	10,51,270	12,28,085
Sundries	2,07,899	2,09,227
Cash	3,93,33,300	4,11,36,567
Rs.	10,79,45,333	10,74,31,392

COLLAPSE OF A GODOWN IN BOMBAY.

FIVE PERSONS ENTOMBED.

ABOUT 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a loft in a godown stored with bags of seeds, almonds, &c., situated in Bhat Bazaar, Dongree, suddenly collapsed, burying under the debris five persons who were at work inside the building. Three of the persons, when extricated, were found dead, and two have been removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital The building belongs to one Jivraj Ruttonsey and is called Screw. It was formerly used as a cotton press, but has recently been converted into a godown and is now in the occupation of three merchants, who have stored therein bags of seeds &c. The loft which appears to have been recently constructed, was supported by iron clamps. It was rented by one Deoji Nathoo who had stocked on it a large number of bags of seeds. The police were at once apprised of the accident, and Superintendent Sanderson, Inspectors Stenson and Lewis quickly repaired to the scene. The fire-brigade and the Municipal Executive Engineering Department were communicated with and Mr. Weston, head foreman of the fire brigade and Mr. Champ of the Baboola Tank Station came up with a body of lascars armed with pick-axes, shovels, &c,. The work of removing the debris and rescuing those buried in it was begun. It was a most uphill task. The fire-brigade men worked energetically and removed the flooring of the loft which had fallen cross way. After a number of bags had been removed Mr. Weston came upon a wooden beam under which he found a boy. The beam was at once removed and the boy whose name is Vassonji Mooljі aged 13, at once got up and clung to Mr. Weston, who carried him in his arms and restored him to his parents. The boy's escape was due to the beam resting over him, in such way as to keep the debris off his body. He was only slightly injured. Shortly afterwards, the fire-brigade found a woman named Luximee aged thirty, who was buried under the bags. She was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she has been detained. At this time the bgaries of the Executive Engineer's Department came up and assisted the fire-brigade in removing the rubbish. They were further supplemented by a number of coolies employed by the landlord. About noon the dead body of a woman named Putli aged about twenty five was extricated from the debris. In the course of the afternoon the dead bodies of Raghoo Vithoo, a Hindu coolie, aged thirty and Javraj Becher, also a Hindu recovered. The cause of the collapse is supposed to be due to the overloading of the loft.

In the evening Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquiry regarding the death of the three persons, namely, Raghoo Vithoo, Jivraj Bachar and Putli, woman. After the bodies were identified, the inquiry was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

Monday.—Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and Upper Sind and has fallen briskly in further Kashmir and in North-East India. The depression advancing Eastwards from Persia has practically filled up during the past day, and there is almost no trace of it this morning. It has given light rain in Baluchistan, about a quarter an inch being reported from Quetta, but no rain has fallen elsewhere. Skies are cloudy in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the adjoining Submontane districts. The weather is likely to be fine everywhere during the next 24 hours.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Linseed being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hissar.—Bright no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well, Wheat being sown Fine weather doing good to wheat. Rapeseed doing well. Gingelly flourishing.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Wheat flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Dawfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, fair; easterly wind. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain.. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls and want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and ready for picking, but slighbly damaged by drought.

Dhodera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls rapidly ripening.

Bhavangar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable Cotton picking commenced. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Morning cold and dewy. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary—Rain much needed generally. Cotton smaller area sown this year.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Negapatam and rise at Jacobabad pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is generally in excess of normal.

Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic while variable breezes or calms prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh at Negapatam and Colombo and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is generally about normal while the minimum is 6° to 11° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Bhuj, Jacobabad and Karachi and 1° to 8° in defect at Madras, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Karwar, Calicut and Bijapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Surat and Ahmedabad and the lowest 45° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded at Sirsa, Cochin, Coimbatore and Colombo.

Rain,—Nil.

Weather.—The isobars indicate that the weather on and off the Coromandel Coast is unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th November 1904.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·998
Temperature of the air	degrees 77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	43·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·237
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted =10)...	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·1
General Direction of Wind	ENE, NE, E, WNW, NW, E
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * miles	142

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

CARBINE CLUB.

The following are the 3 best scores in the 11th and 12th Spoon Competition fired for at Santa Cruz on the 27th November 1904 :—

	Ranzs scr. Proper,	Handi-cap, 500 yds.	Total Scr.
Gr O M P Clyne	51	—2	29 a
Gr W Lazell	27	..	27
Sergt-Inst H Solley..	27	—1	26
a Winner of Spoon		600 yds.	
Gr O M P Clyne	27	—2	25 a
Sergt-Instr H Solley..	24	—1	23
Gr J Woodall.....	23	...	23
a Winner of Spoon		Dewar Cup, 300 yds.	500 yds.
Gr O M Clyne	20	31	51 win in Cup
Br W E Groom	22	29	57

Next shoot will take place on the 11th December, Ranges 200 and 300 yards.

The scores at 300 yards counting for Club Blend and Dewar Cup.

The Inter Company match takes place at Poona on the 15th inst. Distances 200, 370 and 500 yards.

"A WIFE WITHOUT A SMILE."

MR. STEAD'S VIEWS.

"Facilis descensus averni.' Easy and rapid! My first play found me in Prospero's Enchanted Isle My second took me by the way of a caricature of history to the eve of the Restoration. My third has landed me in the Abyss of Lost Souls. And what I feel most acutely and resent most bitterly is that I have been made to laugh at Hell. Yes, I laughed—laughed heartily, as I suppose men laughed at the plays of Wycherley and Congreve and other comedies of the Restoration, and it was none the less a moral degradation to have been made to laugh at the effacement of the Divine Image of God in man and still worse in woman. There is a comic side to everything, no doubt. Unclean humorists have before now made side-splitting jokes about the mystery of the Annunciation, and men and women once roared with laughter at the antics of fellow-creatures who were bereft of reason. But to be made to laugh at such a spectacle as that which Mr. Pinero presents at Wyndham's Theatre is humiliating to one's self-respect. You feel you have been made an accomplice to an insufferable affront to your higher nature.

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Berndorf, in Austria, December 1904.

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY LAMINGTON will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from WEDNESDAY, 30th November, 1904.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point,
29th November, 1904.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1904.

THE NEED FOR COUNTER-PREPARATION.

WHEN public feeling was excited to fever heat over the North Sea outrage, the Liberal leaders intimated to his Majesty's Ministers their determination to support them in whatever action was thought necessary, and the hands of Government were strengthened as a consequence. If Government is wise, it will take advantage of the present moment to carry out, with as much vigour as is possible, any programme its advisers may deem necessary for the strengthening of our defensive forces. Until that unfortunate incident, a tendency was manifesting itself—and when the excitement has subsided, will again—in the Radical Party, to confuse with "Jingoism" all preparation for self-defence, to advocate a policy of surrender to aggression and to set its face against even a strong navy, because it wants the money which is spent upon guaranteeing the national security to gratify the whims of the proletariate. In the hope of, to some extent, counteracting the preachings of unthinking mob-orators "Ignotus" in the "National Review" gives us several pages of plain-speaking on the unceasing development of warlike preparations abroad and the need for counter-preparation on the part of Great Britain. In no alarmist terms, he reminds the people that, if they close their eyes to the growing danger from Germany, it will be preparing their own extinction. Either the nation will follow the guidance of the Radical party, with the result that the defeat and destruction of the Empire will be the consequence, when the Radical party will be swept away, as the punishment for its sins, or else the nation will take alarm and turn its back upon the advice of those who are bidding it to commit suicide. Perhaps the writer takes a more lively interest in the subject than most people, and feels the situation more keenly. Even if he does, it can hardly be denied that the danger from Germany increases. "Ignotus" puts it more strongly. He writes "More and more in the near future, will the shadow of the danger from Germany darken our national life and from time to time, if seasonable precautions are not taken, we shall have the old costly panics as in the years of Mr. Gladstone's and Lord Salisbury's administrations." Millions will be wasted in hurried attempts to undo the mischief caused by years of neglect."

There can be no doubt that provident preparation is, in the end, the wisest economy. We are not yet free of responsibility in regard to the struggle in the Far East. The chances of our being involved are no less remote than they were nine months ago. And the British public is quite entitled to raise its voice in protest against the demand for retrenchment at the expense of the fighting services, now being raised in many directions. Rumours are in circulation to the effect that an attempt will be made to reduce the already attenuated naval programme voted for the present year. The note of warning raised in the pages of the "National Review" is, therefore, not at all untimely or uncalled for. We quite agree with the writer that this is not the time when England should cut down her armament, since, quite apart from the loss in actual strength which such a reduction must involve, the news that she had decided to weaken her navy would have deplorable moral effects abroad. That is quite true, and we should moreover lose very greatly in prestige. If any other Power comes into the field in the present war, England must do so by her agreement with Japan, and though France would prefer not to fight against us and would do all she could to avoid it, there seems to be every evidence of German desire to step in to the assistance of Russia, Germany knows that a victorious Japan would be inimical to her interests in the Far East. The "Times" article which told of a Russo-German understanding may have erred in detail, but there is every reason to believe that it was in the main correct, and considering that Germany has an untiring eye towards her own interests she will assist Russia, if by any reasonable protext she can join in. It is not out of love for Russia, but of the full knowledge that, should Russia win, so much the better for German interests in the Far East, although should she lose, Germany would gain much from the fact that she would be harmless to German interests in Europe. Yet, asks the writer, which, after all, was the truer friend of Russia? England, who in the winter of 1903, warned St. Petersburg that Japan meant business and had right on her side, or Germany who affected to despise the Japanese and dismissed as ridiculous the idea that "such a miserable little people would ever dare to fight"?

Although we would support the writer's advocacy of counter-preparations and the maintenance of the Navy in the highest possible state of efficiency, we cannot go the full length "Ignotus" would have us. He wishes us to believe that Germany intends to make war upon us between 1908 and 1912, and for the signs of this intention he points to a number of incidents of the past decade. First of all, he cites the telegram of the Kaiser to President Kruger, sent in 1896, after consultation with his Ministers and followed by an unsuccessful attempt, afterwards avowed by Count Bulow in the Reichstag, to form a European coalition against England. The second evidence is the campaign of insult against England and Queen Victoria, during the Boer War, secretly fanned by the German Government. Then attention is drawn to the wording of the Navy Act of 1900 that Germany needed a fleet equal to the task of meeting the mightiest naval power; the Anglo-German Agreement of 1900, by which Germany and England guaranteed the integrity of the Chinese Empire. As the writer shows "When British Ministers and the British Press had been manœuvred into stating that this treaty covered Manchuria, the German official organs instantly repudiated this construction, and Count Bulow took the opportunity of stating in the Reichstag that the agreement had no reference to Manchuria." "Ignotus" describes that as a curious piece of diplomatic treachery, and finally refers us to German intriguing at Peking against the British Treaty with Tibet. the real object of which he believes to have been "to force England to surrender Wei-hai-Wei to Germany, to embarrass British policy and to curry favour with Russia." Whether he exaggerates the danger or not matters little for the time being. But he has demonstrated the necessity of preparing for contigencies. We are not asked as yet, he concludes "to die for England, though that may come one day, but let us at least resolve, more than in the past, to live for her and prepare ourselves for sacrifices that her greatness may endure."

BANANAS.

JAMAICA and Costa Rica send fast increasing supplies of the banana to Great Britain, its available character and its growing popularity as a wholesome and nourishing fruit having suggested to the fruit-growers of those and other places the advisability of taking a hand in the trade. A writer in the "Journal of the Society of Arts" draws attention to the fact that Barbados is striking in with a specially fine quality of the banana. Sugar gave the people of that island employment and an income for many years, but it has, for some long period, been unprofitable, and efforts have been made to grow other crops. The sweet potato was cultivated largely, at the suggestion of Sir Daniel Morris, but it never became a popular dish, and the attempt to make of this tuber a commercial asset failed. Bananas, of which a few were sent in a shipment as an experiment, caught on, although the first lot did not arrive in such a condition as to do themselves justice. Barbados went on improving in the method of packing and transport, and the demand steadily increased, until it became necessary to invent a system by which large cargos could cross the sea and arrive in good marketable condition. The ships' holds were too hot and ripened the fruit too fast. the fruit itself generating, as nature directs in that process, a rising degree of heat. It was so difficult to gauge the measures necessary to counterbalance this disadvantage that sometimes ninety per cent. of the fruit was landed in a rotten state. At last proper ventilation was secured on the Royal Mail steamers, and now the banana arrives in fine condition, only about one per cent. being unfit for consumption. The Jamaica variety is still, however, the favorite in England, it is called the "Gros Michel," and has the great advantage of bearing handling better than other kinds. The Barbados is the dwarf or Chinese variety. The great point in gathering for shipping is to be able to hit, when cutting, the right stage in the maturing of the fruit, as waiting too long, or cutting too soon entails serious failure.

At eleven months a banana tree should have its bunch ready for the knife, and the next process with the Jamaica variety is to ship it naked, but the Barbados fruit requires gentle treatment; the bunches are either packed in the field or sent to a central packing house, care being taken not to bruise or rub the green fruit, as when ripe it would show a black mark that detracts from its commercial value. The bunches are first wrapped in cotton wool, next in a sheet of thin paper to keep the wool in place. Then they are put in crates between layers of dead banana leaves, called in the trade "trash." The cover is finally nailed on and marks put on to indicate the size of the bunches contained within. The Barbados banana trade is managed by the superintendent of the Agricultural Department who consigns it for the several growers and shippers to one firm who again supply it direct to shop-keepers, no profits being thus frittered away among middlemen. The grower pays only a small fee for shipping and for distributing in England, and thus pockets a fair price for his fruit. The "Dagger Brand" is the trade mark of the best kind of Barbados banana, and is only placed on the crates that contain the finest fruit. The standard is thus kept high. There is no delay at British ports in taking over the consignments. The arriving steamer is signalled from the Lizard to Plymouth, lighters are ready, to take the fruit at the same time that the tender takes the mails and passengers, the crates are swung over the sides and lowered gently into the lighters. These are towed in or sail in according to tide and weather. The stores in which the crates are then placed are well ventilated and divided into compartments which are heated to different degrees to suit the varying stage of ripeness the bananas have reached. The sale is very rapidly effected. Plymouth itself absorbs a large proportion of what is shipped. As Barbados is the nearest of the West Indian Islands to England, and the last place of call of the Royal Mail steamers, the trade should develop rapidly. Sir Daniel Morris is the prime mover in starting this industry on favorable lines, and the interest, taken in it by the Royal Mail Company's ships' officers, allows every facility for its development. The temperature of the holds is taken every six hours, and regulated, if necessary, so that the valuable, but perishable, cargo may have every chance during transit. Our Indian plantain—at heart the same fruit,—cannot hope to compete with the West Indian variety in British markets, but it could easily find ready sale on a large scale in Continental towns, where it is not nearly so frequently seen on sale as it might be.

AGRICULTURE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

IN view of the attention being given to the improvement of cotton cultivation in India, the most interesting portions of the report on the experimental farms in the Central Provinces are those which deal with cotton growing experiments. From the resolution of the Chief Commissioner we learn that the results attained in the attempts to produce improved hybrid cottons were distinctly encouraging. For the first time, upland Georgian cotton was distributed to the cultivators, and among the other measures to be adopted for the improvement of the local cotton is the encouragement of private seed farms. Demonstrations in cotton and juar cultivation in the Rampur and Bilaspur districts in the endeavour to obtain an alternative crop to rice were not successful, mainly owing to an unfavourable season, but the Director of Agriculture thinks that, if grown in suitable localities under proper supervision, these crops might be cultivated with profit over considerable areas in the Chhattisgarh division. At Hoshangabad the demonstration plots showed that the Nagpur methods of cultivating cotton and juar were superior to the custom of broadcast sowing which prevails at Hoshangabad. Experiments in ensilage were fairly successful in three districts and a considerable extension of ensilage is considered probable. One of the interesting signs of the development of improved methods of agriculture is the growing demand for implements. The sale of implements is now an important part of the work of the Agricultural Department in the Central Provinces, and it has been decided to establish a depot where simple and inexpensive appliances, adopted to Indian needs, may be stocked. Implement manufacturers and dealers will be interested in this departure as well as in the statement that a cheap fodder cutter which has been tried at the Nagpur farm is likely to find a ready market in the Nagpur country and Berar. With the extension of cotton, says the Chief Commissioner, the price of juar fodder has risen largely, and the economy effected by cutting up the stalks will appeal to cattle owners, if a handy and inexpensive machine is put within their reach. While attention is being thus given to improvements in field methods, a stimulus is being given to agricultural education. In the Land Revenue and Agricultural Departments, the need for men with an agricultural training is increasing and the want of an improved system in the Agricultural School is recognised. It is hoped that the Victoria Memorial Institute, now nearing completion, will contribute greatly to a better system of training for agricultural students.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 18th November, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

MR. J. A. DRUMMOND, Punjab Commission, has been selected by the Government of India to prepare an account of the flora of the Punjab. The work is likely to take several years.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th November 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 23,502 maunds and Rs. 12,741 in the earnings.

THE field for the Army Cup race at Lucknow on Saturday was the biggest on record, no fewer than 19 ponies going to the post. The result was a complete surprise, the winner turning up in Major Stisted's Modesty, who started at 20 to 1, and won by a head, Bumble-Puppy and Avatar being second and third respectively.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam is taking steps to form a Provincial Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association. At Hyderabad a State centre is being formed under the patronage of his Highness the Nizam and Sir David Barr and with the co-operation of Colonel Gimlette, I. M. S. At Jaipur the ambulance-transport is in an excellent state under Major Dhanpat Rai. The movement has made rapid progress in India during the last two or three years.

IN a resolution on the report of the Agricultural Department the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces states:—In last year's review a reference was made to Major Buchanan's enquiry into the form of paralysis known as "lathyrism." This was submitted during the year and orders have issued to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, as seperately intimated to the Government of India, for the supply of samples of the lakh or teora grain to the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for the conduct of toxicological experiments in connection with the malady. A short pamphlet has also been drawn up for general distribution and for insertion in the school readers, showing the pernicious effect of 'teora" on the human constitution.

THE tent-making industry has been abolished in the jails of the Cetral Provinces, while the oilpressing industry is in future to be confined to supplying the wants of the Jail Department. Private enterprise in the Provinces and elsewhere will no doubt view with satisfaction this retirement from competition with two industries which are widely practised in Upper India.

MR. N. G. MUKHERJI, the Silk Expert of the Bengal Agricultural Department, who has been enquiring into and advising on the present state of the tassar silk industry in the Central Provinces, is, according to a report from those Provinces, of opinion that the main cause of the small outturn of tassar there is to be found in the degeneracy of the stock, and ascribes this to the prevalent custom of using only the seed produced by moths hatched from the smallest and weakest cocoons. He has arranged for a settlement of 25 families on a piece of Government forest with the object of testing the result of using only seed produced from large wild cocoons. If this experiment turns out well it is probable that the starting of one or more Government depots may be undertaken from which sound seed would be issued to rearers.

AMONG the numerous stories apocryphal or otherwise, which have been told of Lord Charles Beresford as of other distinguished men is one which may be recalled at the present juncture. It relates how being on one occasion with the Duke of Devonshire in a provincial town he saw a small boy making snowballs. A policeman of pompous demeanour was near at hand whereupon Lord Charles offered the small boy a shilling if he could knock the policeman's helmet off with a snowball. No sooner said than done. Unfortunately another policeman coming up from behind witnessed the indignity offered to his colleague and promptly arrested the three malefactors. At the police station their names were demanded, Lord Charles Beresford, said the first. The inspector started then with cold disbelief pointed out that his punishment would only be the greater if he gave a false name. Nevertheless he insisted that it was correct, whereupon the inspector frowningly wrote down the name and turned to the next prisoner. "I am the Duke of Devonshire," said he. "Come, come; you're a respectable-looking man. Don't make the matter worse by this useless lying," said the grieved inspector. But the prisoner, being a man of few words, only repeated, "I am the Duke of Devonshire." Then came the turn of the small boy. He winked slyly at his comrades in misfortune and replied with pride, "I'm the Dook of Westminster." Unfortunately we are not told what happened in the sequel.

FIFTY YEARS OF FLEET-STREET.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON'S REMINISCENCES.

THE reminiscences of the late Sir John R. Robinson, once editor and manager of the "Daily News," are published under the title of "Fifty Years of Fleet-street." In those fifty years journalism has not changed; it has been revolutionised.

In the story of his early life, the biographer of Sir John takes us back to the days when mounted couriers raced with the news from Amiens to Calais, when war correspondence was conducted by letter alone, when there were weeks instead of seconds between correspondents in England and America, when there were no foreign agencies covering the world with a network of information, and when a newspaper thought it had done its duty to the public by publishing two or three leaders, a foreign letter, the market reports, shipping news, and a few verbatim accounts of meetings supplied by reporters from whom no literary attainments were expected.

It is a book of kindly gossip compiled from the note-book and memoranda of one of the most kindly of men, who, nevertheless, was gifted with a shrewd, observant eye and a tenacious memory. It will be widely read, writes a reviewer in the "Daily Express," for the facts, criticisms, and stories do not relate to one class, but to many. Notabilities in politics, law, literature, and religion chat and dine through its pages. Although there was "a chiel amang them takin' notes," the observer with the diary was a man of consummate discretion.

OLD-TIME FREE TRADE.

His biographer, Mr. Frederick Moy Thomas, is not, perhaps, too successful in his treatment of the life of his old chief. The immense quantity of notes and correspondence which he had before him should have afforded him better opportunities. Moreover, he is sadly deficient in the gift of humour and a delicate sense of humour was perhaps the most noteworthy of Sir John's characteristics.

Sir John started his career in the midst of the battle between Protections and Free Trade. Curiously enough his life came to an end at the moment when the old war had recommenced, though in a very different form. He evidences one interesting fact which, from so earnest a free food Liberal, can hardly have been anything but accidental. The Chartists and the majority of the working men looked on the Free Trade agitation as one that was destined only to benefit the wealthy manufacturers and the powerful middle classes. This is a point that our present Free Traders would do well to remember before they again talk nonsense about the working class of sixty years ago marching in solid ranks behind Cobden and his comrades.

When young Robinson first came to London, he made his mark on the "Weekly News and Chronicle" by sketches in Parliament. The members did not regard their chroniclers with any good feeling in those days. Here is a story that may serve as proof thereof.

"A 'lobby correspondent,' one Hughes, came along when Lord Henry Lennox was enjoying a glass of wine at the bar in the lobby. 'Hullo!' said Lord Henry, 'put that down in your note-book; I have just drunk a glass of wine.' Hughes was not at all taken aback. 'Well, I certainly would,' he said, 'if I saw your lordship drink a glass of water.'"

SUCKING ORANGES IN THE HOUSE.

The manners in the House would have surprised the present day. There were often disgraceful scenes, for a gentleman thought it no harm to appear intoxicated in his place, nor did his fellow members find in his condition anything but a reason for intense amusement. The oratory was more florid than nowadays, and the classical quotation was still popular. Practised speakers almost invariably paused to suck an orange. If an honourable member was seen in the lobby buying two or three oranges, it might safely be assumed that he had designs on the ear of the House.

Concerning Gladstone and Disraeli, Sir John has much to say. Here is a comparison between the two men:—

In their very way of entering the House there was a marked difference, Gladstone usually walking in with rapid step from behind the Speaker's chair and almost bouncing into his seat close by; Disraeli strolling in slow and leisurely fashion from the opposite door, the one farthest from the place in which he sat. Gladstone trusted to the inspiration of the moment; Disraeli carefully elaborated his speeches beforehand. Gladstone, considering his extraordinary debating talents, can hardly be considered to have shown in epigram or repartee; epigram and repartee were Disraeli's most effective weapons.

"The more intricate Gladstone was, the greater the need of caution. He would half rouse the most startling fears, and then, by a sheer plenitude of words, allay them. 'Good heavens! what is he going to say now?' one asked one's self, as he began to speak of the exceptions to the rights of property or approaching changes in society, but in a second or two he had so surrounded his words with such conditions or explanations that the most timid were reassured."

PALMERSTON'S WIT.

Lord Palmerston invariably amused the House. His repartees were effective. On one occasion some of the members interrupted him with cries of "No, no!" "Mr. Speaker," said Palmerston. "I cannot be led by the noes." Bright, when he disapproved, was apt to be harsh and intolerant. When people were speaking of the tragic death of Prince Louis Napoleon in Zululand, he said, "He went out to a foreign country to amuse himself with murder, and has been killed himself." It is not surprising to learn that this saying gave great offence.

With Mr. Gladstone himself Sir John was very friendly, and a couple of extracts from the editor's diary concerning that great politician will not be without interest. At a dinner at Lord Wolverton's, "Mr. Carnegie told Mr. Gladstone that if he would write his autobiography he would give him £50,000 for the American rights. The Grand Old Man was greatly pleased at the implied compliment. . . . Mr. Gladstone is a winning companion, entirely free from hauteur or familiarity. He has an exquisite smile and an eagle flash of the eye one cannot forget."

An intimate friend once remonstrated with him on seeing him writing. It is very wrong of you, he said, to sit write, write, writing at that table when you have the use of only one of your eyes. No, said the wonderful old man, I don't need that eye at all when I am at this kind of work. I have been writing mechanically without using either eye for the last hour.' It was in this way that he wrote the whole of his essay on 'Heresy and Schism' that appeared in the 'Nineteenth Century' for August 1894.

Sir John's career need not be closely followed, for it has been told many times before his meeting with Archibald Forbes and the growth and success of the "Daily News" under his management are ancient history from the crowded ranks of the well known people that appear in these pages it were best perhaps to extract a few characteristic incidents or humorous stories.

ARCHIBALD FORBES.

When the great war correspondent Archibald Forbes lay dying Sir John went to visit him. The scene that ensued was intensely dramatic.

"Forbes, with pale emaciated face and eyes staring wide open called out: 'Those guns, man; don't you see those guns? I tell you the brave fellows will be mowed down like grass.'"

They were almost his last words.

Speaking of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord," he writes:—

"Sullivan offered to sell it outright for £50, but fortunately for him his offer was declined, and he retained the copyright out of which he got a very large sum from first to last. One curious thing he mentioned with regard to the song. There is an absurd blunder in it. The words are: 'I struck one chord of music like the sound of a great Amen.' Now Amen is a word of two syllables so that there must have been two chords. He did not notice this he said until after the song had been sung in public and he was terribly afraid he would get laughed at for it. Strange to say, nobody ever seemed to have found it out."

(Concluded on page 6.)

FIERCE FIGHTING.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

REPEATED JAPANESE ATTACKS.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese fiercely attacked on the 24th and were repulsed with heavy loss and on the same night again repulsed. On the 25th a further attack was beaten off and next morning they again advanced and were endeavouring to envelop the left flank and attack the centre.

Four or five supplementary ships of the Baltic squadron anchored off Dover in a fog on Saturday night.

It is believed they have now resumed their voyage.

Lord Lansdowne in a letter to the different Chambers, regarding the Shipping Commerce, says that, although neutral traders may trade, even in contraband, with the belligerents at their own risk, they should also bear in mind the law of this country that by chartering vessels to follow the Russian fleet with coal, the British owners might render themselves liable to proceedings under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The text of the Anglo-Russian Convention has been published. It contains no fresh features.

The Commission shall enquire and report on all the circumstances of the incident and particularly the question of responsibility and the degree of blame attaching to subjects of the contracting parties or the subjects of other countries in the event of their responsibility being established.

In connection with the removal of Admiral Alexeieff from the chief command in the Far East, an Imperial Rescript expresses satisfaction at his services and confers on him the Order of St. George of the third class.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In a letter from Lord Lansdowne to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, he says that communications are still passing between England and Russia on the subject of contraband.

The Japanese Premier, in an interview at Tokio with Reuter's representative, said that Russia must see that the war cannot be concluded by the issues of a few battles. "The war" "he says, means life and death, and we are prepared to sacrifice our last cent and last man."

INSURRECTION AT SALONIKA.

A Serious Outbreak.

TURKEY'S REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Nazir Pacha, the special Envoy of the Sultan, has arrived at Salonika and received carte blanche to suppress the insurrectionary movement which latterly is assuming serious proportions.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia with the English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 12 midnight on Sunday, and the steamer Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL FIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Dr. Stein has made some interesting discoveries in his excavations of the great Akra mound near Bannu. His finds include coins, terracotta figures and fragments of small Hindu sculptures, dating back to the first century before Christ.

THE DISTURBANCE AT DIR.

Order has now been restored in Dir where fighting was recently going on between the two sons of the Nawab. The younger son, who seems to have been the aggressor, has been captured and interned under the orders of his father.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel W. B. Constable, R.E., retires with effect from the 1st instant.

Captain Logan, 1st West Wiltshires, becomes Adjutant of the 4th Battalion of his Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Simpson, 1st Liverpools, joins the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Force.

Lieutenant H. B. Cox, R. H. A., and Second Lieutenant Mcdougall, 3rd Hussars, are permitted to resign their Commissions.

Captain Southey, 35th Scinde Horse, has one year's extension as Commandant of the 2nd Mule Corps.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 28.

Major M. E. Willoughby 2nd Lancers, from Fyzabad.
Captain J. H. Keogh, R. A., From Umbala.
Lieut. T. T. Oakes, the Buffs, from Aden.
Lieut. A. R. Harley, the Buffs, from Aden.
Major R. A. Braid, Ordnance Department, from Karachi.
Lt.-Colonel G. S. Hogge, 113th Infantry, from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 28.

Major M. E. Willoughby, 2nd Lancers to England
2nd-Lieut- G. H. Lacow, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment to England.
Major A. C. Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards, to England.
Captain W. Bover, 3rd Sappers and Miners, to England.
Lieut. F. R. Teesdale, 25th Cavalry, to Kohat.
Captain C. B. Loring 27th Lancers, to Fort Sandeman.

GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT ON CANTONMENT LAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Nov. 29.

The suit instituted by the Secretary of State against Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart, Mr. Wamanrao Chiplunker, Hari Chiplunkar(deceased), and Ganpatghir Bholaghir for the resumption of Bungalow, No. 1 Queen's Gardens, was again before Mr. Lucas, District Judge, to-day. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, Bombay, with Mr. Davar, Government Pleader, Poona, appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs Kurundekar Venkatrao and D'Sousa, pleaders for the defendants. Mr. Nicholson in continuing his argument said that certain rules had been formed since last hearing which were applicable to the present case. He submitted that the Government had the right to settle the terms of the occupancy and that there was no consideration for the contract with Colabawalla who as the first possessor had permission to occupy the land under certain restrictions. Assuming that Colabawalla had direct notice, he should have enquired and satisfied himself about the nature of the land and the terms of the contract. But supposing the Government objected to pay the amount awarded by the Committee, what then? It seems to me that you have to show first of all whether cause of action has arisen, as the judicial officers have not yet come across a case of this kind. The record on which such cases have been brought show one law which covers this case.

Mr. Kurandikhar replied that according to Sec 42, Civil Procedure Code, every suit ought to be framed in a manner such that it may be finally decided and stop any further litigation.

As to the question of compensation, the Government claimed possession from the Court and asked the Court to direct the parties for compensation to the Committee which is never contemplated by the contracting parties at the time of the contract.

The Judge granted time to put in an amendment to the plaint, and said that he would go on further with the case on Wednesday next.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 12th.—Sir Robert Anderson, the well-known Barrister, in a letter to the "Times," attributes the North Sea scare to cosmopolitan adventurers having offered alleged confidential information to Russia for secret service money.

The "Standard" remarks that letters from Officers of the Baltic Fleet tend to confirm the statement that the Squadron was attacked by its own vessels.

London, 13th Nov.—General Shakaroff reports that several Japanese attacks on the village of Wuchan, south of the Sha-ho, were repulsed on Friday night.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

SPEECH BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

London, 13th Nov.—The Duke of Devonshire speaking yesterday at Rawtenstall, in Lancashire, said:—

"Possibly, the day will come when we shall separate from the colonies because they want to tax us. It is not in Mr. Chamberlain's power to give security that, if we took the first step in protection, we could stop there. All experience proved that protectionist principles increased in severity and intensity. How much loyalty is Mr. Chamberlain going to get for a subsidy of a million and a half distributed in ridiculously unequal proportions among 11,000 colonists, while costing the Home consumers at least £1,000,000? Freefooders need not oppose the proposed Colonial Conference, since they would be no more committed to the taxation of food after the Conference than they are now. The attitude of the recent Southampton Unionist Conference was rebellious, and indicated that Mr. Balfour must support the protectionist section of tariff reformers, if he needed their support."

The Duke added that he did not believe Mr. Balfour would accept such a position.

Lord James of Hereford warned Mr. Balfour that he was creating a state of things tending to a clash of warfare.

RUSSIAN RESERVISTS' RIOT.

ATTACK ON THE JEWS.

The anti-Semitic riots at Vitebsk, in Russia, which had been expected for weeks occurred during the mobilisation of Reserves. The Jewish residences and shops were pillaged for three days and the Jews unmercifully beaten. Fifty were injured and one was killed. Cossacks arrived on the scene on the second day, and were received with showers of stones, but finally obtained the mastery.

THE PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE.

APPROVED BY FRANCE.

M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in principle fully endorses the invitation of Mr. Hay, the United States Secretary of State, to join in a second Peace Conference to complete the work of the Hague Convention. All parties in France welcome the proposal.

SANDOW IN BOMBAY.

The Novelty Theatre was crowded in every part last night on the occasion of the first public appearance of Mr. Eugen Sandow, the strong man, in Bombay. The entertainment, which is provided by his Company, is by no means a mere frame for the strong man, but while the audience greatly enjoyed the excellent variety entertainment given by the clever artistes who accompany him, the house was gathered to see Sandow. His part of the show was the last, but the audience clearly indicated that it was worth waiting for. Sandow began with his series of classic poses in which he displayed his remarkable muscular development. Then in pursuance of the gospel of physical culture which he preaches, he illustrated the numerous exercises of his system by means of one of his pupils, whose development under the system is almost as remarkable as his own. Thereafter Mr. Sandow proceeded to exhibit some of his feats of strength, and the house marvelled and applauded loudly. They included the lifting of heavy weights, the tearing of packs of cards—as many as three packs together—and a wonderful feat on the Roman pillar. The exhibition concluded by Sandow supporting by his feet huge weights and a number of men on a platform, the performance closing amid enthusiastic demonstrations. The variety show, which is of a high standard includes "World and Kingston" a versatile lady and gentleman who are both capable singers and are a host in themselves, the Moubroys, singers and dancers, Mr. Will Lansdowne, baritone singer, and Alva who gives a remarkably clever performance as a manipulator of billiard ball.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

One of the results of the colder weather, we are now having, seems to be the increased energy we are putting into games, writes our Ahmedabad correspondent. It is quite an ordinary event to find all the three Club tennis courts occupied in the evening, and a number of players going round the golf links. After dark, there is much competition for our one badminton court where the game is played with much enthusiasm and some skill.

The finals of the Men's Doubles Tennis Tournament between Messrs. Atkins and Palmer (our 1) 15) and Messrs. Robinson and Barr (our 15) resulted in a victory for the latter pair who won the two first setts. In each sett the score was 5 games all, vantage all, surely a triumph for the handicappers!

A small subscription dance at the Club on the 18th was such a success that it is hoped we shall have some more. There is a sufficiency of ladies and dancing men in the station to warrant the giving of monthly or, perhaps, even fortnightly dances. The re-roofing of the Club building is proceeding with customary deliberation. Before its completion, it will not probably be considered desirable to have more dances at the Club.

There is talk of a Golf tournament early in December, over the course recently altered by Mr. Atkins. The alteration appears to have met with general approval, and there are many golfers nowa-days, so the tournament should not fail on account of paucity of entries.

JABALPUR NOTES.

During the past month, the exodus from Jabalpur city, owing to the increase of plague, writes our correspondent, has been by thousands. If rumour has it right, the present population in the city will not be much more than 30,000 souls, considering that at the last census it numbered 80,000 and odd. The daily average death-rate may be put down at a little more than 50. As for the number of attacks, it would seem impossible to ascertain.

There have been several sensational forgery cases before the Magistrates lately, but none of them has yet been decided. In one case a Military man is the accused.

There are two cases against the Head Clerk of the A. V. D's. Office and one against a Head Constable of Police.

The case of Raja Seth Gokuldass and others "vs." the G. I. P. Railway Company for damages amounting to Rs. 7,000 for four carriages belonging to the plaintiff having been burnt in a Special Mixed Train, in May last, is dragging its weary length in the Court of the District Judge. Babu Sirish Chunder Roy Chowdri has been engaged for the plaintiff and Mr. K. M. Anderson, Pleader for the Defendant Company.

The case is an important one of its kind, involving several legal points. And its decision is awaited with interest. The Bheraghat Fair at the Marble Rocks has just ended, but owing, no doubt, to the prevalence of plague, the Fair was a very poor one, indeed. Where thousands used to assemble to have a dip in the sacred Nerbudda, only hundreds met this year, and the vendors of sweets, utensils and other wares were greatly disappointed. The Cantonment Magistrate, Major Ralfe, who since taking over charge here has been most energetic in setting things in order, has succeeded in getting sanction for the resumption of excess areas of bungalow compounds and the business of resumption is going on.

The works at the Gun Carriage Factory are being pushed on to completion but a great deal has yet to be done, and it will certainly not be under a couple of years, before everything is finished and the work of building carriages in full swing.

Soap stone is to be had in very large quantities near the Marble Rocks, and some mines are being worked by a member of the Jabulpur Bar and he expects to make a good thing of it.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Central Jail here, a Bengali gentleman, succumbed the other day under the effects of chloroform which was being administered to him for the purpose of an operation being performed on him. The unfortunate result of this was a terrible shock to the family and relatives of the deceased.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Great excitement prevails in the country, writes our Panjim correspondent, consequent on the arrival of his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop after an absence of more than two years in Lisbon whither he had proceeded to recruit his health. His Grace came up by Rail from Balgaum on Friday evening the 25th instant, and landed at Margao whence he proceeded to his little Palace at the Rachol Seminary, where he intends resting for a couple of days before making his solemn entry in the City. Grand preparations are being made to give him a brilliant reception by the Committee of leading officials and citizens which is to be under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor-General Galhardo, who has promptly acceded to the request to become its president. It must be acknowledged that since the arrival of his Grace 22 years ago, considerable improvements have been effected on the Churches and Seminaries under his jurisdiction, and on the whole the Ecclesiastical Departments and Establishment are now in no way inferior to those in Portugal.

Much regret is felt at the report that his Excellency the Governor-General has signified to the Ministry his intention to give up the reins of Government, and to return to Lisbon early next year, as he does not enjoy good health. It is to be hoped that his Excellency will do his best to expedite and give effect to some of his measures and schemes for improving the agricultural and industrial condition of the Portuguese colonies in India before leaving us.

General Castello Branco, Chief of the Hydraulic and Irrigational Department has returned from his excursion to British India, whither he lately proceeded to inspect the several irrigational works now being carried out there by British Engineers.

The locusts are causing considerable damage to the cocoanut, cashew and arecca nut and other plantations. The Governor applied for and obtained permission to expend Rs. 12,000 on the extermination of these ruinous insects.

Much satisfaction is expressed here at the interest taken by Monsieur Gerard the acting Consul General for Portugal in British India for the welfare of the large number of Goans now residing in Bombay especially the poorer classes.

THE PHILOSOPHERS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was not entirely without surprise that I read in your Saturday's issue the remarks of your London correspondent with reference to my work on "The Philosophers and the French Revolution.' The work is still in the Press, and the announcement in the "Times", by which your Correspondent has been guided, seems to be the only materials which have led him to his rather humorous criticism. May I say a word or two in behalf of myself? Students of history are all familiar with the fact that the early followers of Christianity were once considered to be the authors of every evil that inflicted the world. If the banks of the Nile overflowed, it was the Christians who were accountable for it. They had provoked the wrath of Jupiter by their ungodly beliefs, and he punished the Roman world for their sins. If there was a famine in the Empire, the Christians were at the bottom of it. When the fire broke out in Rome, devastating the best monuments of antiquity, Nero appeased the people by a cruel persecution of the Christians. The French Philosophers were until, recently, in a condition very similar to that of the early Christians. They were abused and denounced as the authors of the vilest iniquities that disfigured the Revolutionary Era: and it is my aim to show that they were more the outcome of their times than themselves the originators of a new world of ideas. What I have undertaken to demonstrate may be a common place—though personally I would differ from that view—but at any rate it is not any such absurdity as your Correspondent would endeavour to make out.—Yours, &c.,

P. A. WADIA,

Bombay, November 28.

A correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," while holidaying in the Scottish seaside resort of Portobello, discovered in the proprietor of an ice-cream shop there the favourite model of the great artist Munkacsy. For fourteen years he kept the artist's studio, outside Paris, and sat to him in various guises, appearing in "Christ before Pilate" and many others. At Munkacsy's death, he came to England was for a time a model in London and Glasgow, and has now settled down to dispose of ice-cream in Portobello.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to get a report from the Executive Health Officer submitting a scheme in details for supplying pure milk to the poor as a measure to reduce the infant mortality in the City referred to by him in the Administration Report at page 175.

The resolution after some discussion was adopted.

THE GHEE ACT.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee on the proposed amendment in the Ghee Act; and other matters regarding adulteration of food etc.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the report was approved and adopted.

PIPE FOR CARRYING KEROSINE OIL.

Consideration was given to a report of the committee appointed by the Corporation on the proposal to grant permission to Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company to lay an 8-inch wrought iron pipe line for carrying Kerosine oil from the oil wharf to the Frere Estate of the Port Trustees. The committee were of opinion that the permission asked for might be granted subject to the additional condition that a sluice valve be provided at either end of that section of the pipe line which ran below the Municipal roads. The risk of explosion in a kerosine oil duct like the one proposed, which would run uninterrupted by any branch connection from one end of it to the other, would be much less than in the gas mains, with their numerous connections, laid all over the city; and with sluice valves that could be closed when necessary, chances of accident would be further minimised.

On the motion of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the report was approved and adopted and it was further resolved to sanction the permission being granted to Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, Agents, Burmah Oil Company, Limited, being permitted to lay an 8-inch wrought-iron pipe line for carrying kerosine oil from the Oil Wharf at Mody Bay to the Frere Estate of the Port Trustees, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Commissioner's letter and the condition proposed by the committee.

BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the proposition moved by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey at the previous meeting inviting the attention of the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to certain public criticisms passed on the Institute and requesting them to investigate in the matter and report to the Corporation how far the complaint and criticism were justified and to offer such suggestions as they might consider necessary.

Mr. Sassoon J. David in resuming the debate on the motion said he held no brief on behalf of any body; in fact he was a friend and well-wisher of the Technical Institute. His mills were among the few which employed students of the institute. In expressing his views on the subject, he might mention that his opinion had been formed long before the correspondence in question appeared in the Press. His opinion was based on common-sense and actual experience, but before he gave expression to it, it would be more to the point, if, instead of going into matters irrelevant they asked themselves in a calm and dispassionate manner as to what was really the point at issue. Personally he thought that the whole question resolved into this, and it was that if the contribution of the Corporation went to help in providing purely theoretical education only, than the less they talked about the number of students and their qualifications the better. On the other hand, if the large annual contribution from the rate-payers' money, was meant to help in providing for practical and useful technical education for the purpose of giving support to mill industry they had every right to make inquiries and to see whether they could get better results than they had hitherto obtained. He assured the Corporation that there was a great demand in Bombay for all sorts of experienced, trained and skilled hands for the post of engineers, fireman assistants, jobbers, spinners carders and weavers not only in cotton mills, but in all the factories, and they all looked forward to the Technical Institute to meet that demand. He could not however say that their expectations had been realised. He was sorry that the Hon Sir Pherozshah Mehta was not present at the meeting who at a previous meeting had taken the trouble of getting particulars about some of the mill hands employed in his (the speaker's) mills. He thought it would be fair that the Corporation should be in possession of all the facts as he (the speaker) knew them. He read a letter from his mill-manager, who had the control of three of the mills conducted by his firm, and who he said, had not the slightest prejudice either for the students of the Institute, and who commanded his implicit confidence. The mill manager gave in his letter three instances in which the students of the Institute, who were employed in the mills displayed gross ignorance of practical work they were asked to perform. There was not the least doubt in his (Mr. David's) mind, that the ignorance showed by the students was due to defective practical education imparted to them at the Institute. (Cries of Question. Question). The letter spoke for itself, and he could not help remarking that a great deal of opposition had been offered to a harmless proposition, which had for its object the future welfare of the Institute and the students attending it. The mover of the proposition only wanted some useful information from their colleagues, who represented the Corporation at the Board of the Institute, and he felt therefore quite justified in supporting that motion. He was sure those, who had the industrial development and interest of this city at heart, would give their warm support to the motion. (Applause).

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar observed that enough had been said by members on both sides of the question. Mr. David in his speech, remarked that the Corporative paid a large sum of money towards the maintenance of the Institute for the purpose of turning out mechanics, jobbers spinners, &c., but he (the speaker) thought that the object of the institution was not to turn out such workmen, but to spread general technical education throughout the country. (Hear, Hear.) As he pointed out the other day at the Legislative Council the great defect was the want of preliminary technical training in their educational system. Had they trained their boys on the kindergarten system in their early childhood, and passed them through a course of manual instruction on the primary schools, and exercised and developed the powers of observation, and had taken them through a course of laboratory training in the High Schools before they were sent to the Technical Institute, he had but little doubt that the product would have met their highest ideals and expectations in the same way as such education had done in America, Germany and other European Countries. The results shown by the Institute on the absence of such a system, were doubtless satisfactory. Rudimentary science lessons were necessary with manual training having for its purpose the discipline of the hand and eye; the aim of the science teaching being to quicken the observing faculties of the student's. Kindergrnten method, when rightly developed could be applied with advantage to higher education. Manual training might be given in primary schools, not that the students might learn special trades, but that their brain and muscle might develop in a harmonious combination, that the one might aid and co-operate with the other and contribute eventually to the making of an efficient and skilled workman destined to serve as a connecting link between the abstract and the concrete, between the world of thought and that of action. In America, in Germany and in many other countries of Europe, the results of such institutes were somewhat disappointing, and if, therefore, there were some defects observed in their local institution, they ought not to depreciate them as was sought to be done in the present case. If the Corporation were to urge the Government to introduce manual training in the schools side by side with General Education, they would be doing their duty to the Technical Institute, which would then be on a level with similar institutions in Europe and America.

Mr. D. G. Padhye said he was one who took an interest in the education of boys, whose careers he had always been watching. He gave half a dozen instances in which Hindu students, who had passed out of the Institute, had risen to become managers and proprietors of mills and factories.

Mr. Joseph Baptista spoke in favour of the motion which, he said demanded a very fair and legitimate inquiry into the affairs of the Institute.

Further discussion on the subject was postponed till Thursday next.

The following Imperial Decree was issued at Peking on the 30th ultimo:—"At the archery competitions of unemployed members of the Imperial clan held yesterday, Shou Peng and twenty-four others who hit the targets five times both on horseback and on foot are given the posts of Imperial Bodyguardsmen of the 3rd grade; Shan Mou and nine others, who hit the targets on foot four times and once on horseback are given the posts of 4th grade Imperial Bodyguardsmen; those who hit the targets on foot four times are given each one piece of superior satin and ten taels while those hitting the targets on foot three times only are given five tales each." These antiquated competitions we are told are merely a pretence on the part of the good-natured Emperor of China to help the numerous Imperial clansmen who have no means of livelihood beyond their quarterly pittances doled out by the Imperial Household Department.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided at a sitting of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday.

CHARGES AGAINST A PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.

Framji Ratanji Surveyor appeared to take his trial on charges of abstment of falsification of accounts, relating to certain months in the current year, Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Bombay Port Trust; Mr. Branson with Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs Jehangir and Seerval, defended the accused. Mr. Branson raised a preliminary objection regarding a new charge framed in respect of the month of May by Mr. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, on his own initiative. Counsel said the committing Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, had framed three charges against the accused in respect of the muster-rolls and pay-sheets for the months of April, July and August 1904. To this the Clerk of the Crown had added a charge for May, which according to Section 223, illustration 3, he had no power to do. If this was allowed, it would be tantamount to an improper assumption of a jurisdiction which, properly speaking, appertained to the committing Magistrate, and would be going directly against the intention of the Legislature. Not only was it opposed to the spirit of the Criminal Procedure Code, but to the well-known Privy Council ruling reported in 25 Madras, Subramania Iyar. The August charge related to an item of Rs. 317-11-9, which the accused was stated, as Honorary Assistant Engineer to the Port Trust, to have paid to outside workmen. The other two charges related to the accused having counter-signed the pay-sheets prepared by Dorabji Nasarvanji Kaka, the time-keeper, and certifying them to be correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. Mr. Branson also objected to the charge relating to the Rs. 317, which differentiated from the others, in that it alleged the accused himself had falsely certified the sum in his own handwriting as paid.

Mr. Strangman said he did not propose to proceed with the charge for April. Counsel also asked to be allowed to make some formal amendments in the charges. This was allowed by Mr. Justice Batty. Replying to Mr. Branson's arguments, Mr. Strangman said it was the invariable practice with the Clerk of the Crown to add any "similar" charge he thought fit to be added as disclosed on the evidence. This practice was entirely in consonance with the spirit of Section 223. Here accused was committed to take his trial without the charge for May, which was disclosed in the evidence, and which the Clerk of the Crown was justified in framing. Hence, the prosecution wanted the accused should be tried for charges in respect of May, July and August; the charge for April was erroneous and imperfect. It should not be assumed that the Magistrate of his own motion framed all the charges; in fact, counsel understood the Magistrate was asked to frame these particularly.

Mr. Branson: It is a deliberate omission of the Magistrate as regards the May charge. Wherever a charge is imperfect or erroneous the Clerk of the Crown may add or alter the charge, and he can frame a new one only in the event of there being no charge for the committal of the accused.

The Judge inquired whether Mr. Strangman was prepared to go on with the other charges.

Mr. Strangman asked to be allowed to go into the evidence for May, which, he contended, he was entitled to go in under a ruling of 3 Madras 351 and under Section 15 of the Evidence Act.

The Judge said in that case whether the point could not be reserved, on the question of prejudice to the accused.

Mr. Strangman urged the Jury might conclude the accused guilty on the May charge, and not on the others.

Mr. Branson: This shows the materiality of the objection.

The Judge: Better go on with the other charges.

Mr. Strangman: Then we will go on to April as well.

Mr. Branson: My learned friend has withdrawn and abandoned that charge.

The Judge: He proposed to withdraw. The charges for April, July and August will therefore stand. The charge for May is omitted.

These charges, as amended by his Lordship, were read over by the Clerk of the Crown to the accused, who pleaded not guilty to them, and claimed to be tried.

The following gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Hugh Monie, Foreman.
Mr. Damoder G. Kamat.
Mr. J. St. J. Graham.
Mr. F. W. Shaw.
Mr. James S. Bruce.
Mr. H. S. Sassoon.
Mr. Ambaram A. Bhagwati.
Mr. D. M. Forbes.
Mr. H. Blackwell.

Mr. Strangman opened the case for the prosecution. He said the accused had been many years in the employ of the Port Trust; he was charged with making false entries in the pay-sheets for April, July and August, in April and July by countersigning the endorsements made by the time-keeper Kaka, by which he intended to represent and did represent the pay-sheets for those months to have been true and correct to the best of his knowledge. In August, there was a sum of Rs. 317-11-9 paid, which taking in conjunction with other entries, showed that the money had been paid by the accused to workmen engaged on outside work. Whereas in the April and July pay-sheets many of the persons entered into the pay-sheets were not engaged on work here, but were engaged in the Sanitarium at Deolali; in August, money was not paid to men engaged on outside work of the Port Trust, but was paid to workmen who had been working at Deolali. After the death of the late Dr. Bahadurji a movement was started to erect a Sanitarium at Deolali to be named after him. Accused was the honorary secretary and honorary architect, and for sometime past was the sole managing trustee, although there were other trustees. It was he who had the giving out of the contracts, the erection of the buildings, and the maintenance of the works and the blocks. In 1902 four blocks had been completed, the contractor being Shapurji Kharshedji. A written contract had been entered into under which Shapurji contracted to employ intelligent workmen; he was to be paid by measurement for the work. No fresh contracts were entered; the same system was to be acted upon. Accused was at liberty to supply men, and he had throughout 1904 up to 22nd September, supplied men to work at the sanitarium. They were Port Trust workmen, who were sent by the accused to Deolali during these months; in fact, they were sent for as much longer period than this, from December right up to September. The time-keeper, under the direction of the accused, collected the pay of the absent workmen, and either paid the men himself, or handed over the money to the accused to pay to the men. Counsel then explained to the Jury the system of employing the workmen in the Port Trust on daily wages, the marking of their overtime, the preparing of the muster-rolls, the making out of the pay-sheets, the certifying by the time-keeper to the correctness of the sheets, the endorsing by the accused of his testification on them, and the signatures of the Assistant Engineer and the Chief Engineer attached to them. No doubt, said Mr. Strangman, the evidence of Kaka must be held to be that of an accomplice, but then it was corroborated in most of the particulars by the evidence of other witnesses and by documentary evidence.

Superintendent Sloane was the first witness examined. He said accused, and Kaka were arrested on the night of the 23rd September. Witness gave details of the inquiries he had made, the Documents he had taken possession of, and the search in the different Port Trust offices in Bombay, and also in some places in Deolali, he had conducted in this behalf.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson, witness said he did not know if Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia, pleader, who then as now represented Kaka, and was now sitting at the end of the Bar table in the Sessions Court, spoke to Mr. Acworth, the Solicitor for the Port Trust, on the subject of what should or what should not happen to Kaka in the cheating case, if Kaka gave evidence in this case. Mr. Payne also represented Kaka.

Re-examined, witness said he spoke to the Chief Engineer of the Port Trust about the desirability of retaining in service some of the employes, who had given their evidence in this case until the conclusion of the case.

Mr. E. C. B. Acworth said he was a solicitor, and partner in the firm of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors to the Port Trust. He conducted the prosecution in the Police Court in this case. The circumstances under which a pardon came to be tendered to the witness Kaka were these. There was a conference with the Advocate-General who recommended the tendering of the pardon to Kaka, and he (witness) applied on the first day in the Police Court for the pardon. Kaka was represented by Mr Payne, solicitor, and by Mr. Kapadia, pleader. The pardon was accepted, and then it apparently occured to Mr. Payne, about the further case of cheating still pending. He and Mr. Kapadia came across to him, and asked him what would happen in it. He replied it would probably merge in this; he added he really knew nothing about it, as the prosecution was started by the Police, but it, Port Trust would not go on with it after the conclusion of this case. Mr Sloane must have spoken to him before he saw the Advocate-General.

Inspector Coxen having been examined, the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

JURISDICTION OF THE RESIDENT AT ADEN.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the fifth Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon, delivered judgment on the point of jurisdiction of the High Court, which had been argued before his lordship in the case in which Robert Cowley and Iwelve other European soldiers have been committed to this Court by Lieut. Colonel J. Davies, District Magistrate of Aden, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and for rioting. Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., represented the accused.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From The Football Grounds,

THE RUGBY UNION CHAMPIONSHIP.

ROWING AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Although Woolwich Arsenal failed on Saturday to defeat the famous Sunderland team at Plumstead, they did the next best thing by dividing the spoils. While recognising the Arsenal's tremendous task in meeting the formidable Wearsiders—probably the finest side in the League—the hopes of the Southern club's supporters were raised when they remembered the manner in which their champions had trounced the Sheffield Wednesday team the previous week. But what the Woolwich team are really capable of it is difficult to say. Only a few weeks ago they were completely outplayed on their own ground by Notts Forest, a side whose performances before and since that game never for a moment justified the result. Since then, however, the "Gunners" have defeated Sheffield Wednesday by 3 goals to 0, and played a pointless draw with Sunderland. On Saturday the "Gunners," it must be admitted, gave their supporters many an anxious moment during the first half of the play, but afterwards they were a totally different side. The visiting forwards played with beautiful precision during the first forty-five minutes, and the Woolwich defence was highly tried. When the game was continued, after the usual break, the home forwards quickly settled down, and at once commenced to bombard the Sunderland goal, and had they had the least bit of luck they would have been returned the winners of a magnificent game. Instead of finding the net with shots that would have been almost impossible to stop, Scatterthwaite hit the goal-posts with terrific bangs. A miss, however, was as good as a mile, and in the end the Arsenal had to be satisfied with half the points in a game which they deserved to win. Young Crowe, at centre, failed to come up to expectations, but at this one cannot be surprised, for his experience, previous to Saturday's game, consisted of one first-class match. But he is undoubtedly a trier, and it was simply because he lacked experience in work of this class that he failed to distinguish himself. By gaining one point as the result of this match Sunderland now go to the head of affairs with fifteen points in eleven games. Preston North End also have fifteen points to their credit, but they have played one game more than the Wearsiders.

Two other games in the Senior Division of the League call for comment. Sheffield Wednesday, for the third time in succession, had to acknowledge defeat; they were on a visit to Derby where the County defeated them by a goal to nothing. What an extraordinary game football is! A fortnight or so ago the Sheffielders had played seven games, every one of which they had won, and had scored twenty goals to the four obtained by their opponents. In the last three games, all of which they have lost, the Wednesday have failed to score a goal while their rivals have put on seven. The other game was that between Bury and Notts County. Up to Saturday the former club had played nine games, all of which, but one, they had lost. Their victory by a goal to nothing on Saturday, must therefore have come as a pleasant surprise to everybody interested in the welfare of the team. Let it be hoped that this victory is but the beginning of a run of successes. The Burvites have certainly seen plenty of the other side.

The following is the position of the Clubs in the first Division of the Association League:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drn	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Sunderland	11	6	2	3	22	12	15
Preston North End	12	6	3	3	17	14	15
Sheffield Wednesday	10	7	3	0	20	11	14
Everton	11	7	4	0	19	12	14
Sheffield United	11	6	3	2	18	15	14
Derby County	11	6	3	2	16	14	14
Newcastle United	10	5	3	2	17	8	12
Small Heath	10	5	4	1	18	12	11
Manchester City	8	4	2	2	15	9	10
Blackburn Rovers	10	4	4	2	10	12	10
Woolwich Arsenal	10	3	3	4	9	9	10
Wolverhampton W.	10	5	5	0	16	18	10
Aston Villa	11	4	6	1	15	18	9
Stoke	11	4	6	1	8	19	9
Notts Forest	11	3	8	0	18	21	6
Middlesbrough	10	2	6	2	7	15	6
Notts County	11	2	7	2	9	24	6
Bury	10	1	8	1	10	28	3

Liverpool continued their successful career on Saturday in the Second Division by trouncing Blackpool by three goals to nil. They have still to lose their first match. The Bolton Wanderers also gave further proof that they are head and shoulders above the majority of the teams in this division. They scored five times while Gainsborough Trinity put on one goal. Liverpool are in such a favourable position now that they will have to play very badly to be ousted from the pride of place. The most interesting game in the Southern League was that at Reading, where the home side entertained Southampton. The Saints found their opponents too much for them, and came away the losers by two goals to nil. Reading are now well in front of all their opponents for, with a game or two in hand of their nearest rivals, they are several points to the good.

Though Saturday's Rugby Union matches did not produce any results that could with fairness be said to contradict form or upset expectations, in more than one instance a different result from that actually reached would have more faithfully reflected the run of the play. This was particularly true of the game between Oxford and Leicester at Oxford. The Dark Blues won this game by a dropped goal (4 points) to a penalty goal (3 points) yet were lucky not to lose, and were still more lucky to win even by the narrowest possible margin—a single point. As anticipated, the match proved a fight for the ball between the two sets of forwards. Of this struggle "for possession," the Leicester eight had much the better, while their superiority was enhanced by the poor packing of Oxford. The Dark Blue eight packed too widely and loosely, with the result that they failed to make up for their inferiority in weight by scientific solidarity in the straight shoving. The tackling of both sides was excellent while Munro's clever punting was a source of strength to the Oxford defence.

Though the victory of Cambridge over Cooper's Hill cannot be described as a surprise, no one was prepared for the success of the Light Blues by 32 points to 3. Cooper's Hill are not merely a good side; they are also an exceptionally well-trained lot, who last out the hardest game. The Light Blue victory is thus their best to date, and seems to show that the Cambridge fifteen, if not such a reliable side as last season, can, on their day, play equally effective football. Fore and aft the team were better together than in any of their previous

Lancashire would not have scored at all if two of the players had not been smart enough to turn a piece of good fortune very cleverly to good account.

The match between Cambridge and Edinburgh at Cambridge on Monday proved decidedly singular game. Except for the first few minutes of the opening half, and for some ten minutes in the second period, the Light Blues were never dangerous. The match, on play, was thoroughly one-sided, yet Edinburgh only won by 9 points to 5. For this failure of the Scottish University to push home their advantage on play, the wet weather and the greasy ball were largely responsible. Nothing came off for the visitors, and time after time something went wrong with movements that seemed certain to end in a score. The Cambridge defence, moreover, was plucky and resolute. Lee, in particular, played a fine game at back, his fielding being very accurate, and his touch-kicking admirable alike in direction and length. Edinburgh were not at full strength, yet the only weak spot behind was at left centre. MacDonald was practically starved. The darkness contributed to the victory being gained by a margin that wholly fails to indicate the superiority of Edinburgh on play. This superiority was most marked forward. The Cambridge eight, though putting plenty of energy into their work, lacked method. They wheeled without the ball, packed poorly and were never together in the loose, though good individually. Edinburgh on the other hand gave one of the finest displays forward seen at Cambridge for some time. Though good in the tight, the great feature of their forward play was their combination in the loose. They came away together in close formation, while the individual dribbling was excellent. L. M. Macleod will probably be unable to play for Cambridge for some time. He is still very lame.

A strong erratic wind, a greasy ball, and slippery turf are conditions the reverse of favourable to good football. Yet Wednesday's match at Honor Oak Park between Middlesex and Surrey produced a capital game, the play throughout reaching a high standard of excellence, while interest was maintained even after a Middlesex victory was assured. Though the ultimate margin—four goals to a penalty goal and a try—somewhat flatters the winners, there can be no question that the better side won. At the same time, it is quite possible that the result might have been reserved had Surrey won the toss and "got the first" of the wind. The Surrey pack were the first to settle down, with the result, that they beat the Middlesex eight during the greater portions of the first half. Though the Surrey forward were not specially finished in the loose, their rushes were effective, and more than once might have yielded tries. It is highly probable, therefore, that Surrey would have crossed over leading had they won the toss and got the wind. As often happens, however, their efforts against the wind had taken so much out of the Surrey forwards that they were unable to show the same dash in the second half, when playing with the wind, as they had displayed in the first half. Their falling off was coincident with a decided improvement in the play of the Middlesex pack, both in the tight and in the loose, so that the result was never in doubt after the first ten minutes of the second half. The Middlesex eight, once they got together, were clearly the better lot, and ought, with practice, to develop into a fine pack. The London Welsh trio carried off the honours though Shaw was excellent in the loose, and very useful out of touch. Bowring, Thorburn, and Weeding were most conspicuous for Surrey. Behind, Middlesex had a decided advantage, particularly at three-quarters. The fine place-kicking of "Bailey" was quite a feature of the match. He converted all four Middlesex tries. Two of the four goals were kicked from the touch-line against the wind

By winning their fifth consecutive victory in the C. U. B. C. fours, Third Trinity created a record. So far, so good; but it is not well for Cambridge rowing that one club should rule the roast for so many years. Nor is it satisfactory to find that "Third" were never once really extended last week. The more so, as by common consent their crew was below the standard of previous fours—since 1899, at least. The inference, of course, is that rowing on the Cam is hardly in a healthy condition. And the fact that such clubs as First Trinity, Caius, "Hall," &c., declined competition this year appears to emphasise that conclusion. Happily, however, the president will not have to rely in any great measure upon the "fours" competitors for the Trial Eights. Outside these, several Old Blues and other promising Seniors will assist, I understand. A couple of excellent eights are, therefore, assured, together with another powerful representative crew after Christmas. Every 1904 Blue is eligible to row again, and most of them will do so; while one or more of this year's Eton freshmen will doubtless find places. The outlook for next spring is then rosy enough, but what of the future? Judging from last week's rowing, this is a question which requires careful consideration. The poor entry for the "Fours" this year is a bad sign. It shows slackness, poor organisation, and sorry sportsmanship. Watermanship and class rowing is learned in small boats more easily than in eights, and the sooner this is realised the better for Chambridge oarsmanship. A famous Cambridge Old Blue dubbed last week's rowing "disappointing." Nobody expects the C. U. B. C. always to turn out crews of the calibre of those since 1900, but much is expected of the various college clubs in the way of enterprise. It is the lack of such enterprise that most people complain of this season. If Selwyn could put a four on the river, why not the much larger clubs?

University College won their first victory in the O. U. B. C. Fours since 1875. They are heartily to be congratulated, inasmuch as they have always entered for the Fours "as a matter of course" since 1893. In other words, they were the first Oxford club to realise the advantage of going in regularly for these races. Now they have their reward. Balliol were unfortunate and disappointing alike, but both Magdalen and Trinity showed excellent form. Merton (the runners-up) also gave a capital showing, but, as in practice, appeared unable to row a fast stroke. As at Cambridge, several leading, clubs, notably New College, Christ Church, Brasenose, and Exetor, declined competition this year. This tendeney on both rivers to neglect four oared rowing is deplorable. Altogether, the form displayed was much sounder than usual. The president should have no difficulty in getting together two above average trial eights for the Moulsford race on December 3. Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher has promised to assist in the coaching again. Very sensibly, two or three Old Blues are to row, I understand. This will steady the work appreciably and produce excellent results. The three Eton "eightsmen," Messrs. Jones Bucknall, and Gatehouse, are likely to be included in both the trial and representative eights. Nor will it surprise many good judges to find the Dark Blues represented by an exceptionally powerful crew at Putney next term. Trial eights practice commenced in real earnest yesterday, and both presidents are anxious finally to settle the crews betimes. All four boats should be in fair working order a week hence.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

His lordship, after stating the facts and reading the section of Act 2 of 1894 and the Criminal Procedure Code, stated that, in his view, the power to transfer a case from Aden to Bombay, given by section 449 of the Criminal Procedure Code, did not belong to the Resident at Aden and that consequently the order under which the present case had been sent to the High Court for trial was not valid. But the counsel for the Crown had argued that the case might be transferred by the High Court itself; and counsel for the accused had applied for the transfer under clause 29 of the Letters Patent, 1865. The circumstances seemed to make it desirable that the case should be transferred if the High Court had power to do it. Having regard to clause 29 of the Letters Patent, it appeared that the Court of the Resident at Aden within the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, and it had been decided in a case reported in 27 Bom., 575, that the Court had the power to transfer to itself a case from Aden. That was a civil case, and the decision depended on clause 29 of the Letters Patent, which seemed to give still larger powers than clause 13. His lordship, therefore, held that he had power to order a transfer of the case to the High Court, and he directed accordingly; and that the case should come on after the case now at hearing was concluded.

FIFTY YEARS OF FLEET-STREET.

(Concluded from page 4.)

LORD ROSEBERY.

"Lord Rosebery, at this dinner, told a very good story (for he is always amusing: his irony is particularly effective) about a gentleman who was travelling in the Southern United States at a time when conflicts were going on between the negroes and the lower white population. Bludgeons were used by one side and razors by the other. The visitor was being shaved by a negro barber, and noticed the extreme bluntness of the razor. 'Yes, sar', said the barber, 'it is yurry blunt, sar; I was out last night, sar, wid de boys.'"

A BRET HARTE TALE.

One of Sir John's notes relates to a typical yarn told him by Bret Harte. It was of a fellow named Walker, a weak, irresolute creature who had tried a score of things and had failed in all. At last he took to "the road," and tried to stop the mail. The driver, however, laughed at him and drove on. The next day Harte who had been puzzled by the easy way the driver had treated the circumstance, said? "Underville, why on earth didn't you shoot Walker yesterday? You could have done it easily." "Well," said the driver, in perfect seriousness and without any thought of a joke, "you see the poor devil has failed in everything and if I'd a shot him it would 'a kinder discouraged him."

"An American orator who did not belie his reputation was Mr. Bayard, the United States Minister to this country. His stories were always appropriate and amusing. At the dinner at the Imperial Institute in the summer of 1891, in connection with the Eastern Telegraph Company, he delighted everybody with an anecdote of an American who, in extolling the merits of a particular diver, said: 'He can dive deeper, ramain under water longer and (here he thought of something that should defy competition) come up drier than any other diver in the world.'

QUEEN VICTORIA'S "BABE."

"The visit of the Swazi deputation to England at the close of 1894 led to the usual curious incidents sure to occur when semi-savagery and civilisation are brought into contact with each other, and in one of them the Queen was concerned. The Swazi braves went to Windsor, and had an audience of her Majesty. They were very graciously received. One of their number began to speak, and an interpreter followed him phrase by phrase. 'We come, O great mother,' he said, 'to bring to you our babe. Take him, O mother, to thy knees fold him to thy breast.' Here the Queen, half-frightened, exclaimed: 'But where is the child? I don't see him. Where is he?' 'Here, O mother,' said the Swazi gravely, at the same time bringing forward a big black about six feet high and weighing sixteen stones, 'he is here.'"

"Mr. Ritchie, who had just suffered two unfortunate reverses at elections, was dining with Sir John at Sir Francis Jeune's. In the drawing-room, after dinner, Mr. Ritchie, who is a tall and rather heavy man, broke a chair in sitting on it and fell on the floor. 'Who is it?' he asked. 'It is Mr. Ritchie,' said Lady Stirling. 'Then that is the third seat he has lost,' Sir John observed."

THE BURMA POLICE.

The issue of the Burma Civil List for the last quarter of the current year bears eloquent testimony in its matter-of-fact columns to the reality of hard times among the officers of the Police, to whose melancholy position we have so often called attention. This unfortunate department seems now to have sounded the depths of its Slough of Despond, for even officiating promotion appears to be at an end. The figures clearly betray this fact that no one can afford to go on leave unless driven to it by ill health or some equally urgent cause. Out of forty District Superintendents of Police only one is now on leave, and as he is in the lowest grade, not a single District Superintendent is acting in a grade higher than his substantive one. It follows that only one Assistant Superintendent is officiating in charge of a district. Of the forty District Superintendents, twenty-three are in the lowest grade, and the most junior officer in it has eighteen years' service. But far more dismal still is the state of affairs lower down, for the most junior Assistant Superintendent in the whole force is in his sixteenth year of service, on a pay of Rs. 300 a month, and he, we notice, is on substantive pro tempore. Could a more hopeless or demoralising position be imagined. What things were coming to was, of course, perfectly plain ten or even fifteen years ago. But the authorities folded their hands and did nothing. Then five years ago, when the matter had been allowed to reach the dimension of a scandal and would in ordinary course have had to be dealt with, the Government of India in an unhappy day for the Burma officers took up the idea of an inquiry into police subjects in general all over India and that was made the convenient pretext for shelving the unwelcome difficulty. It makes much more sound in the world to appoint a universal Commission, even if it only goes about the country collecting redundant evidence and enunciating familiar principles as new discoveries, than to tackle a small but thorny administrative question. The mischief is done now, and no alleviation can make up for what these officers have lost or restore energies blighted by so many years of deprivation. But it is little to the credit of the officer who for so long had the rule of the Province, first as Chief Commissioner and then as Lieutenant-Governor, that he did not succeed in forcing the case upon the attention of the Government of India, and little to the credit of the Government of India that it has not taken up the case without the forcing. It is this sort of neglect that explains the cry for separation.—"Pioneer."

THE JOYFULNESS OF FOLLY.

What a pleasant thing is folly! Only those who know very little, or (better still) nothing at all, appear entirely happy. For whereas a fool sincerely believes that he knows everything, a wise man is by constant proofs reminded that he knows very little. But stay! There is something wrong here. This philosophy won't do. Is ignorance, after all, really happiness? True, a very old proverb assures us that "'tis folly to be wise," but, like most proverbs, we suspect that this one must not be taken too literally. A certain miser when young buried a hoard of gold in a secret place, intending to dig it up for use when he grew old; but his miserly spirit prevented him from ever believing that he was sufficiently old to need it, though he lived to a great age. As a matter of fact, the miser was observed burying his gold by a man who dug it up and made off with it the very next day; but the miser never knew this. Here, now, was a case of ignorance being bliss. But for every once that "ignorance is bliss" it spells ruinous disaster a thousand times. In piping times of peace and prosperity the foolish jog along joyfully; but warfare, whether military or commercial, sorts into two camps the foolish and the wise. Sickness does the same thing with even greater exactitude Most of us have been sick in the course of our lives and all of us must be. But, unfortunately, not all of us have the good fortune to be told—as Mr. David Brown, of 29, Albany Street, East London, Cape Colony, was—what is best to do at such a time.

Said Mr. Brown on 23rd May, 1904: "For the las six years I have suffered from kidney trouble. I, appeared first when I was living at Los Angeles California, U.S.A. During five of these years I was attended by several doctors, but never benefited much for all their treatment. But better things were in store for me when I left Los Angeles to take up a position in East London, S.A. While staying at a boarding house here, a discussion took place among the boarders on the subject of different complaints and the best means of curing them. One of the boarders recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. 'It is a sure remedy for your complaint,' he said. 'Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Limited, corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, are its proprietors in this country, but you can obtain it almost anywhere.

'My chance companion proved a friend indeed. I acted upon his advice, with the result that to-day I am a sound, healthy man. I had not taken the Syrup long before the kidney trouble began to abate. Indeed the medicine seemed to permeate my whole system not only entirely eradicating my complaint but invigorating me generally. I never miss an opportunity of recommending it."

A large number of people in every country resemble Mr. Brown in cherishing a feeling of gratitude for the good they have derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. A goodly proportion of them have been cured by it of indigestion. Here is one, taken at random—Mr. Robert Jones, of 163, President Street, Johannesburg. On 21st May, 1904, Mr. Jones wrote thus: 'For a long time I suffered from an acute form of indigestion, and tried nearly every medicine in the market; but quite without avail until I came to Mother Seigel's Syrup, which speedily gave me the relief I had so long vainly sought.'

No; the joy that folly can bestow will not bear examination. If that were not so, happiness would be almost universal.

MR. C. ARTHUR PEARSON.

'ALL the world wondered.' We had almost written that never since the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava has the world wondered so much as it wondered on Saturday morning last, when it was discovered that the "Standard" had been bought by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson. It was, indeed, almost a charge by the journalist Light Brigade on the Heavies of the older order. Fleet Street stood agape. The proprietors of one of the weightiest, most respected, most characteristic organs of the Victorian-Disraelian era had surrendered to the investment—the word fits the case exactly—of a representative of all that is newest and most characteristic in the Press of King Edward VII.'s and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's day. As we think of the "Standard," with its sober judgment, its obviously honest prejudices, its groovey loyalty to the ancient "regime" established at least half a century ago, our mind reverts to the time fourteen or fifteen years since when the latest seceder from the office of "Tit-Bits" plunged into the competitive vortex of popular journalism. "Pearson's Weekly!" How well we remember the criticism passed on the presumption of the young man, unknown as he was, who dared to give his name to the paper which was to capture the pennies of the million. It undoubtedly did at the time of the Missing Word Competition. "Pearson's soon showed that it had none of the qualities of the mushroom. It was to take its place as one of the three most successful papers which ever appealed to the masses. Sir George Newnes and Sir Alfred Harmsworth have achieved great things; both have made the houses they established known throughout the world, and both have founded and linked their names and their fortunes with daily papers of great party influence. What it cost to start and carry to a successful issue such enterprises as the "Westminster Gazette" and the "Daily Mail" only their proprietors can say. Mr. Pearson had matched, if he did not beat, both Sir George Newnes and Sir Alfred Harmsworth in their popular publications. That he would elect to challenge them in the newspaper field was hardly to be anticipated. Yet at the very time when the Daily Mail was in the enjoyment of what the reporters of fires which are known as "conflagrations" would call a "phenomenal" circulation, Mr. Pearson elected to come into the arena with the "Daily Express." None but those who have faith in his lucky star could ever have believed he would make it a success. Yet here it is with us to-day, the most vigorous of four-year-olds, with a circulation which we dare affirm the founder of the "Daily Mail" did not expect to attain, though, as a matter of fact, he has secured more than double. There were rumours in Fleet Street some time ago that the "Daily Mail" was about to buy the "Times"; if the "Times" proprietors had capitulated the sensation would not have been greater than that occasioned by Mr. Arthur Pearson's capture of the most important section of Shoe Lane and Bride Street for the good round sum of £700,000 or whatever was the figure paid for it. The "Times", preferred to modernise itself; the "Standard" is to be modernised by the man who has proved that there is always room for one more on top.

Mr. Pearson has announced that he does not intend to alter the character and tone and appearance of the Old Lady of Shoe Lane. He pays the paper a great compliment when he says that, but he might as well ask us to accept his word that fire will not burn nor water run down hill as to expect us to believe that the "standard" in a month's time will not be a very different journal from that which we have known for so long. Mr. Pearson has been called a hustler: to what extent he will hustle in his new sphere we shall not know till the period of transition is complete; but we are at least safe in prophesying that he has not gone to the trouble and expense of acquiring the "Standard" merely to preserve a tradition that is rapidly becoming more honoured in the breach than the observance. Mr. Pearson has been an exploiter of public opinion: in the past he has with unerring instinct detected what the public wants, and he has supplied it. But what he once exploited he now seeks to leaven. Since Mr. Chamberlain came boldly forth as the leader of a new fiscal crusade he has had no more energetic and resourceful lieutenant than Mr. Arthur Pearson. The Tariff League was to a very large extent his creation, and now the Tariff League with its Literary Staff under the direction of Mr. Harold Tremayne ceaselessly bombarding the Press with articles and correspondence, has made public opinion every bye-election and the whole Unionist Party go to show. Mr. Pearson found the big guns, old-fashioned though they were, which were trained from Shoe Lane on the Tariff League offices awkward at times, and has silenced them in the most effective of all ways: he has captured them. The public which admires Mr. Pearson's enterprise, and respects the "Standard" for its integrity and its quality, will watch the experiment with keen interest, if not with actual concern. Mr. Pearson is rapidly becoming the boss of English journalism, and the old order changes the more rapidly when it gets its marching orders from him. The future of the British Press is in his hands to an extent undreamed of even by himself a couple of years ago. He knows the public which has hitherto supported the "Standard" too well to make any drastic changes, except in one respect. In due time, when a decent interval has elapsed, we shall see the "Standard" declaring Mr. Chamberlain to be all that it has, up to the present, asserted that he is not. But beyond that, and a general brightening up of its contents, we do not expect a great deal, though we shall not be at all surprised if it shows a certain appreciation of events before they occur. That, however, will not be altogether a departure. The "Evening Standard" enjoys the distinction of having recorded the fall of Port Arthur—by headline—a couple of months ago. —"Public Opinion."

A TE EPHONE STORY.

THE other day the Scarborough police rang up the Magistrates' Clerk on the telephone, to inform him that there were no cases at the police court that morning. Owing to some mistake in the numbers, the connection was made with a local methodist, well known for his fervour.

"Are you there, sir?" was asked.

"Yes" came the answer.

"Glad to tell you that there are no cases at the police court," was the message caught by the listening local preacher.

"Glory be to God. Hallelujah!" came the reply. Then the police concluded that some mistake had been made.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	5	5	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	1	8
Total.....	10	10	89
Total plague deaths to date...	277,594	229,052	
Same date last year	11	10	95

A CASE has been recently decided in the English law courts which is of considerable importance in the motor-car trade. The point settled by the jury was whether the plaintiff, who purchased a motor-car from the defendants, was entitled to recover as damages the whole or a large part of the price he had paid for the car. The price paid was 550 guineas, and it was contended that the working of the car from the very start was unsatisfactory. Counsel for the defendant argued that the plaintiff must accept the result because he did not understand the particular type of machine which he had purchased. There was no suggestion that the car did not comply with the specification. As to the implied warrant that the car was reasonably fit for use as a car, if the design was wrong it was the design that the plaintiff had bought. The jury found that the car as delivered was unfit for use by reason of bad materials and workmanship, and that the need for repairs was due to the same cause. They assessed the damages at £100. Legal cases like this are, of course, inevitable in a young industry, but one moral to be brought home to the trade seems to be that makers of motor-cars, if they are satisfied that their workmanship is good, should take precautions to ascertain that the purchaser can work the machine efficiently. In the present case the plaintiff was admittedly inexperienced. It is a question how far an experienced motorist would have escaped the accidents that actually occurred. Disputes as to workmanship and the quality of the materials are, of course, perennial.

"SOUTH AFRICA'S GREATEST INDUSTRY."

LORD HARRIS'S STRONG DEFENCE OF CHINESE LABOUR.

LORD HARRIS, in moving the adoption of the report of the annual general meeting of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, held at Cannon Street Hotel, said that after paying the ordinary dividend there would remain a balance credited to profit and loss account of £2,000,814, which must be regarded as working capital. The cash surplus over all liabilities amounted to £1,074,074, as compared with £384,790 last year, their liquid cash position therefore being better this year by £189,284.

The company was at last emerging from the long period in which it had to depend for dividends when they were paid upon sources other than the automatic receipts. All this year he had been in a state of trepidation because last year he ventured on an optimistic prophecy, but he thought he was of the happy prophets. (Hear, hear). He did not claim that his prediction had come true in every particular, but who could have expected that there would have been such extreme opposition to the importation of Chinese as they had witnessed during the year? He personally never expected the virulent animosity that was displayed against the proposal, an animosity which he could assure them was bitterly resented in Johannesburg. (Cheers.)

They had lately been told that this Chinese importation was to be put a stop to, but he thought the shareholders might make their minds easy about this if only by reason of the fact that the white man saw from practical experience that the introduction of Chinese meant more work for him. More white working men were being employed on the Rand now than wereemployed there before the war. No trick was too mean for those who were trying to prevent the advancement of this great industry in our new colony, but he was not afraid that the Chinaman was going back to his own country.

He was extremely hopeful that the industry might now enjoy a far more even tenour of its way than it had done for six years, or even, longer. The war was another change coming over the Transvaal, which would have an important effect on the importation of Chinese Labour, and would militate against the anti-Chinese agitators, and that was the form of liberal self-government which Mr. Lyttelton had foreshadowed as likely to be granted to the Transvaal at no very distant date.

He thought they would find that the Transvaal would no more object to its greatest industry being to some extent exploited by the Chinese than did Natal object to the employment of coolies, or Cape Colony to the employment of Malays. (Cheers.)

If any demand were made upon the company they would not hesitate to take their fair share of the labours and burdens of local administrations. (Hear hear.)

Alluding to the policy of the Board, Lord Harris said they could now see their way to smoother water and to the pushing off of some of the craft which had been lying on the slips so long.

He asked the shareholders to use their influence to beg the people of this country to allow the Transvaal to push on this its most important industry, which was highly creditable to the British race. (Cheers.) Let them allow bygones to be bygones, and leave the Transvaal to pursue its industry subject to the regulations that had been laid down. If only they were allowed to look after their own affairs they might depend upon it that whether they looked to the comfort of the coloured races employed, to the demand for highly skilled white labour, or to the advantage of South Africa generally, the world would acknowledge thatthis industry was a thoroughly respectable and well conducted one without which South Africa would be a less important place than it is. (Cheers.)

The report was adopted without discussion.

PRUSSIAN LOTTERY SAVINGS BANK SCHEME.

THE extraordinary proposal, of which Herr Scherl the proprietor of the Berlin "Lokalanzeiger," is the author, for combining a working-class savings bank with an elaborate national lottery, has formed the subject of debate in the Prussian Diet. The scheme (the "Times" correspondent says) was condemned last January by the general verdict of public opinion, but apprehensions remained with regard to the attitude of the Government towards it, and the Radicals accordingly issued a challenge to the Government in the form of a motion against any attempt to combine saving and gambling. In the course of a long speech the Prussian Minister of the Interior (Baron von Hammrestein) urged that the ambition to win a lottery prize would serve the cause of thrift far more than the ordinary savings banks had hitherto done. It had been said that the realisation of Herr Scherl's scheme would convert the whole country into one vast gambling hell, but to this view he wished to demur. He evidently took the view that since the gambling instinct was already ineradicably present in the German character, it would be a pity to allow this latent energy to run to waste. The Minister of the Interior concluded by stating that he was not at present prepared to drop the scheme altogether, and he therefore appealed to the House to reserve its opinion until the result of a conference of the directors of the various savings banks had become known.

After some further discussion the motions against the adoption of Herr Scherl's proposals were accordingly withdrawn.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, November 29,

1 The Squadron will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 29th instant at Church Gate Station at 7 a.m., sharp. Dress—Drill order Khaki.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 29.

1 The following drills will take place this week No 1 Coy, Wednesday 6-30 p m Town Hall Compound Instructions for Proficiency Certificate,
Thursday 6-30 a m Colaba North Fort for 6 B L gun drill.
No 2 Coy. Nesbit Lane, Head-Quarters Thursday at 8-45 p.m. squad drill,
The 2 E Coy. will parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Wednesday) and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

2 The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 997 Sapher, Greenstead P W, E E, Coy.
No. 998 Gunner, Hard C A E, No, 1 Sub-Division No. 2 Coy.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 29.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No arms &c, will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 There will be Company Drill for F Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 29th instant,
Dress—Plain Clothes. Rifles and Side Arms.

3 E Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p.m, on Wednesday the 30th instant,
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, without Arms-Forage Caps.

4 A and C Company will parade on Wednesday the 30th instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p.m,
Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

5 There will be Company drill for D Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

6 There will be Instruction drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., on (Wednesday) the 30th instant. Infy drill Part II paras 179 to 181 will be practised.

7 There will be drill for Recruits on (Thursday) the 1st proximo at Head-Quarters at 6,p.m.

8 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 30th instant. Member are requested to take advantage of this, and try to complete their Class Firing.

9 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Coy, (Cyclist):—
No. 5882 Cyclist A E Clarke,

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ACCORDING to Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent the "Russ" states that the possibility of a Japanese attack on the Baltic Fleet in Egyptian waters is proved by the reports which have been received from Admiral Rojestvenski throughout the voyage.

Dean's Dinner Pills, which are sold by all Chemists immediately relieve a constipated state of the bowels, stimulating the flow of bile, and driving out all the poisonous waste matter. They restore a regular and natural action to the liver and bowels.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 26th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr P L Barker I C S officiating as an Under Secretary to the Govt of India in the Home Department is appointed to be substantively in that appointment with effect from the 9th November

Mr J C Fergusson I C S is appointed to be an Under Secretary to the Govt of India in the Home Department with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his office.

The services of Mr P L Barker I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr J C Fergusson

The services of Mr S E Stinton I C S are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services is of Captain C M Goodbody I M S are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander in Chief in India

The Reverend E R Clough Chaplain of Nowgong Central India is granted privilge leave for one month and nine days with effect from the 27th September or any subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of it,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Mr H A Hoghton Conservator of Forests 3rd grade on return from leave is appointed to the charge of the Oudh Circle United Provinces of which he relieved Mr C E Muriel officiating Conservator 3rd grade on the forenoon of the 15th November

From the same date Mr Muriel reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator on the Burma List

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Capt R L Kennion a Political Asst of the 2nd class held the appointment of Asst Political Agent at Chitral from the 16th Sept to the 26th Oct both days inclusive

Capt H Hage D S O I M S Bengal an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class and Agency Surgn in Bhopawar held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopawar in addition to his own duties from the 26th Oct to the 5th Nov both days inclusive

Capt H Harrison officiating First Asst to the Resident at Baroda was on privilege leave from the 22nd to the 26th September both days inclusive

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G F Buckley Asst Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue is placed on special duty for two months with effect from the 2nd of November

Mr F T Palmer Supdt Northern India Salt Revenue is appointed to officiate as Asst Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue during the absence on deputation of Mr Buckley or until further orders

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With the approval of the Secy of State for India an exchange is sanctioned between Capt Herbest Henry Elliott 1st Battn R S Regiment and Capt Leonard Slater 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force.

Lieut H Halliay M B, I M S to be Medical Officer Lawrence Military Asylum Sanawar vice Capt J G G Swan M B, I M S who has vacated,

The following promotions are made with effect from the 24th November 1904 vice Lieut Col H F Gadell who has vacated: Capt C S Sheppard I A from Mily Account 3rd class to Account 2nd class Capt E H Payne I A from Mily Account 4th to Mily Accountant 3rd class Capt D A E Will 104th Wellesley's from Rifles Assistant Mily Accountant 1st class to Mily Account 4th class, Lieut A W Daldy 12th Pioneer from Assist Mily Accountant 2nd class to Assist Mily Accountant 1st class Lieut G W Ross 2nd Queen's Own Rajput L Iy from Assist Mily Accountant 3rd class to Assist Mily Accountant 2nd class,

Capt H H F Turner 2nd Lancers Gardner's Horse to be temporary additional Assist Secry

The undermentioned warrant officer have been transferred to the pension establishment;—Comd George James Galloway Ord. Dept and Condr James Riley O Dept

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval—Indian Army To be Substantive Col

Brevet Col John Christopher Swann C B Assist Adjt Genl Western Command Head Quarters

Major to be Lieut Col 1st Sept Charles Thomas Arnaud Searle 35th Sikhs,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G R Dawson Extive Engr 2nd grade State Ry is appointed Depy Consulting Engr for its Bombay.

Mr J H White Exue Engr 3rd grade State Ry is appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Rys Calcutta.

Mr C Pratt Executive Engr 1st great State Rys and official Imp Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Rys Calcutta is posted to the establishment under the Directors of Ry Constructions employment on the Nagda Muttra Survey

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 29.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1331-1361—Payne and Co—Messrs S B Fraser and Co vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co—Oragie L and O and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

Suits for hearing and finaldispcsal.

Long Causes.

221-04—Unwala and P—Kaikhushroo Maneckji Sethna vs Ranchordas Tribhuvandas Mody Payne and Co

For further directions on the special Commissioner's Report.

663-99—Mann—and Co—Sakharam Vishram and another vs Sadashiv Shanker Wagh and another—Malvi—and M

474-2—Mirza and M—Thacker Ruttonsey Karrumsey vs Bomanji Shapoorji Chothia and another—M B Chothia.

748-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangri Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M

For trial of issue.

556-07—K J Billimoria Framji Hiraji Pavri vs Phirozshaw Cowasji Khojotia M R Vakel.

Long Causes

537-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Damoder Walji vs Mathuradas Nanji—Pestonji R and K.

559-04—Mulla and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Mithaer—vs Jug Mahondas V Bhaisett and others—Payne and Co—and E G and W.

358-04—Nadirsha and T—For pauper Dwarkanath Bhasker and others vs Bhaskar Rowjee Sunker—In person.

276-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool Rehman Sheeragie vs Goolam Hoosein and another—Edgiow G and W

688-03—N M Cama Sroo Haji Gool Mahomed and others vs Hoortai widow and another—Kanga and P

17-04—Matubhai J and M—Mahomadbhai Hassambhai vs Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy—M and B Chothia

114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestonji R and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

424-04—Balkrishna V N K—Babuji Sadashiv Senjit and another vs Jankibai widow—K J Bilimoria—Part heard

641-04—Little and Co—Arthur Hoare and another vs G A Keatinge and another—Part heard.

361-04—Little and Co—M B Chothia—Loomba Sensji and others Heerji Rupaji—Maganlal J and G—Part heard

552-04—Ardeser H and D Co—Ookerji Cowasji Umrigar vs Manekbai widow and another—Hiralal D—Part heard

745-03—Thakurdas and Co—William Wild Churchill and others vs Dawoodbhoy Abdool Kader and others—Crawford B and Co.

643-01—Little and Co—Narayen Kissondass and another vs Santrappa Vallad Revaesiappa—S B Noble.

742-04—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Haji Oomer Haji Jamal—Wadia and Co.

763-04—Daphtar and F—Madhavdas Premji vs Soonderbai and others—Khunderao S and L.

765-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Runchordas Dhalsey—Little and Co.

768-04—Chitnis and M—Bapalal Lalbhai vs The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co Limited.

769-04—Wadia and Co—Bomanji Framji Wadia and others vs Abdulali Hakimji.

779-04—Pestonji R and K—Messrs W A Graham and Co—Kalidas Govindji and another.

To speak to the Minutes of the Orders.

545-91-545-91—Bhaishunker K and G—Cullianji Sangjibhoy vs Raghowji Tejpal and others—Little and Co

625-03—Hiralal D—Laxmibai vs Cullanji Sanjibhoy Bhaishunker K and J

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes

228-04—K and D Shroff—Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

505-04—Jangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S

Long Causes

267-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibhai widow and others—Captain and V

381-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"Until the last few months there was within the War Office itself the semblance of a military policy, says the "Broad Arrow." Defective though it may have been in many respects, it was probably the best that the responsible military officers could devise, hampered as they were by the restrictions imposed by the Secretary of State for War and the Treasury. When Lord Wolseley held the position of Commander-in-Chief the standard laid down was that we should be able to despatch for service abroad two army corps and a cavalry division. This standard proved to be too low for the South African War and in stating the fact we do not impute any blame to Lord Wolseley. . . . If the truth were known, people would probably wonder that, in face of the opposition he had to overcome, he was able to fix the standard so high. On the conclusion of the South African War it was generally acknowledged that two army corps were not enough, and it was ruled that we should be able to despatch abroad a force of three army corps, a cavalry division and a complement of other troops, for lines of communication and similar duties. This was the standard when Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts were at the War Office. But now all appears to be changed. If we understand Mr' Arnold-Forster, we are to have a few thousand men, phenomenally efficient of course, for use in little wars. We are to maintain certain garrisons at various points in the world, and the remainder of our forces are to guard England against invasion—at least, that is all they will be good for if the Secretary of State's latest proposals are carried out. . . . It should be authoritatively settled what size of Army both Regular and Auxiliary, we require. And in fixing the numbers regard should be paid not only to the probable duties which will be required of the force, but also to all possible duties. In times past we have acted as the ally of more than one Continental nation, and have engaged in European warfare. Is it inconceivable that we shall again find ourselves fighting under similar circumstance? . .

Having, therefore, laid down the strength of the Army, it should be the aim of those responsible for its organisation to render as large a proportion as possible available for service of any nature in case of emergency. A parochial army means disaster for England. The Regular Army would be the first force to proceed abroad in case of war, and, as we pointed the other day, the Militia should be so organised as to be capable of reinforcing what are now called the Regular troops. The "role" of the Volunteers would no doubt be first to supply home troops to take the place of those sent abroad. But even the Volunteers might in emergency serve abroad as battalions, or even in large units, to assist the other troops employed. It is altruism that offence is frequently the best defence, and our Army should be capable of defending the Empire by acting if necessary on the offensive. We doubtless require certain special forces which should be maintained at what is practically war footing for employment in small wars. But small wars should be estimated at their proper value, and not regarded as the be-all and end-all of the British Army. But our first requirement, as we stated last week, is a definite military policy. To lay down such a policy should be one of the first duties of the new Imperial Defence Committee, and in carrying out this duty it should not hesitate to avail itself of the aid of distinguished sailors, soldiers, or even civilians who do not happen to be amongst its members. The military policy of the Empire should be defined, and should only be subject to revision after further reference to the Imperial Defence Committee. It should not be within the power of any Secretary of State for War who may happen to be in Pall Mall for a few years or even a few months to chop and change at will. To him, under the Government, should be deputed the duty of carrying out the policy laid down, and of devising the means and arranging the details for its execution. But the policy itself should be beyond his control. We have recently been within measurable distance of a great war. Our Army was certainly not ready to enter upon such a conflict. We trust that the Government will heed the warning it has received, and will ensure that when next we are confronted by a crisis, should war unhappily result, we shall be prepared with a policy, and in addition with the means of carrying it out."

The keen squadron leader is likely to be much in sympathy with an article in the United Service Magazine. The grievances of this officer are well known. He is supposed to be responsible for the training of his squadron, and it is marvellous what excellent results are attained; but how inadequate are the opportunities! It was expected after the war in South Africa that better conditions would prevail, but now the squadron leader, instead of having his squadron in his own hands for a considerable part of the year on the battery system, finds himself, after the long brigade and regimental parades, with a few men in the chilly months of winter; and when the spring comes he practically says good-bye to his skeleton force, except when under the direction of others, and yet is expected to be responsible for the training of scouts, signallers, recruits, pompom men, pioneers, and a Maxim gun detachment, as well as of regimental and brigade staff, men in hospitals, guards, orderlies, and others. The idea of the writer we refer to is that the reserve squadron should include "all the regimental staff, brigade staff, gardeners, grooms to generals and staff, orderlies, and other rubbish.", leaving the enterprising leaders of the three service squadrons to work out their own salvation during nine months of the year, training their own scouts, recruits, remounts, signallers, musketry recruits, and pioneers, each being given to understand that if he proved inefficient he would occupy a position in the "re-file" rank in the following year, someone more energetic taking his place. The work would go on taking his place. The work would go on under the supervision of the C.O., but the point of view of the latter seems not to be taken account of. A claim for six months of independent responsible work would be more likely to be considered. Squadron efficiency is extremely important, and there are, happily, plenty of officers in the British cavalry who attain it. We hope their opportunities may be increased, there being maintained a right relation between squadron and regimental efficiency. The present system is capable of being improved. There are those who think it useless.

The more the new conditions of service in the Army are considered, the less likely does it appear that the men will be secured, says the "Army and Navy Gazette." We cannot agree with those who regard the soldier as a careless, indifferent person, whose spirit of adventure is the fruit of his want of thought. Numbers are necessary but quality is more necessary still, and we shall not obtain the right class of men as we said last week, unless we make provision for their future. The Army Council should realise that now is the acceptable time, now must we create an Army on the pattern prepared, or resort to measures which neither the public nor the politicians are likely to approve. It is altogether incomprehensible to us why there should be official silence on this most important subject and the recent letter addressed to general officers commanding on the employment of time-expired soldiers is likely to do more harm than good. They are advised, in view of slackness of trade, to accept low wages, but they are likely to ask why no arrangements are made for them by the War Office. The National Association and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society are admirable institutions, but there should be some guarantee that the efficient soldier, discharged with credit at the end of his time, shall have a place found for him. There are thousands of positions in Government and municipal services and in the works of Army contractors which should be made available for time-expired men. Why is no move made in this direction?

Although there was apparent at first some little inclination to criticise the Admiralty's disposition of our naval forces in view of the movement of the Russian fleet through home waters, the admirable arrangements made to meet the situation have entirely changed that attitude for one of unqualified praise. It was said that after the exhibition which the Russians had given us in the Pacific and in the Red Sea, the authorities should have anticipated trouble as soon as Rozhdestvensky left the Baltic, and should, therefore, have had the British men-of-war distributed, as it were, along the line of route, so that they might deal promptly with any offenders. Mr. H. W. Wilson, indeed, in a letter to the "Times," suggested that ships should have been specially stationed to watch over the fishing fleets, and presumably at other points in the Channel. Of course, as Mr. Alan Burgoyne pointed out in answering this letter, such a proposal is entirely at variance with the proper strategical policy to pursue which prescribes concentration rather than dispersion. Anything in the nature of dividing our forces in the manner suggested would infallibly lead to such incidents as we have an example of in the destruction of the "Variag" and the "Koritez." The Admiralty have held by the right policy, with the result that at the height of the crisis our fleets were placed in the very best positions to meet possible eventualities

When a business man is compelled to offer his creditors a composition it is not infrequently accompanied with some kind of private assurance that he will hope to pay in full ultimately. This ideal, it may be feared, is rarely attained, and it is pleasant to give publicity to a particular case. Messrs. Tatham and Co., of Nottingham, who suspended payment in 1893, and were able to pay only about three shillings in the pound have just paid the remainder of what they chose to regard as a debt of honour to their creditors, several of whom are in Manchester. This is the more notable as the deficiency was a heavy one, and after the lapse of ten or twelve years there is not much stimulus of public opinion to be considered.

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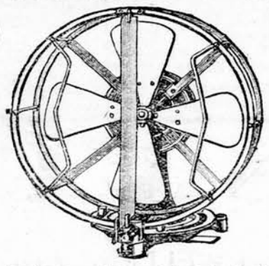
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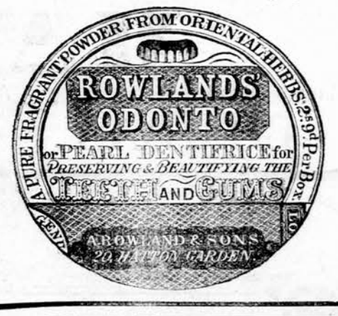
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THE MORAL.

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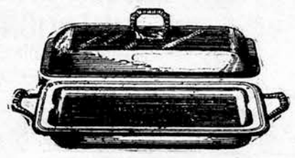

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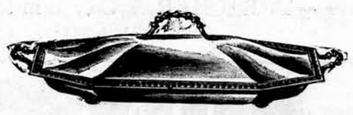

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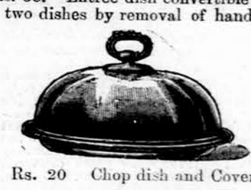

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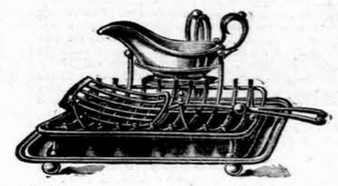

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 11, Wallbrook Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.